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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Announcement of the British Evacuation of San Juan Island.

Ten Millions of British Claims Rejected by the Mixed Commission.

Abstract of the Report of the Register of the Treasury.

Interview of the Mexican Frontier Committee with the President.

The Raid Losses Estimated at from Thirty to a Hundred Millions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The important intelligence was received here, late last evening, that the joint military occupancy of the Island of San Juan by the United States and British forces was terminated on Friday by the withdrawal of the latter, in accordance with the terms of the decision at Berlin under the treaty of Washington. It is highly creditable to the British Government that it acted with great promptness in this matter, having sent orders without waiting for a request from this Government to the Admiral in command of the British naval forces in that quarter to vacate the island without delay. Intelligence of the accomplishment of this fact on Friday was sent to London yesterday. Thus terminates, in the complete supremacy of the United States, a condition of affairs on this question which has been a matter of controversy for twenty-six years, and adds another substantial result to the achievements under the treaty of Washington.

THE MESSAGE.

The President yesterday finished the rough draft of his Message, and it will be considered in Cabinet on Tuesday. Reports have been studiously put forth from this quarter to the effect that he would recommend universal amnesty. These reports have no foundation. The President regards the question of amnesty as under the control of Congress, and, as a measure of policy, as having been pretty well settled by the late elections. If the Message is not silent upon this subject, it will probably not go farther than to recommend that the remaining cases of exceptions be placed upon a basis whereby amnesty may be granted to them when they ask for it.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

A very large amount of business has been transacted in the Mixed Commission on British Claims during the past ten days, and it is estimated that at least claims of British subjects against the United States amounting to ten millions of dollars have been decided adverse to the claimants.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Hon. Worthington C. Smith, of Vermont, has taken the house corner of Twentieth and I streets for a Winter residence. Commissioner Douglass has taken Judge Knott's house, corner of Sixteenth and I streets, for a permanent residence. The family of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who have been in Europe for nearly two years past, have returned, and will occupy their fine house on Massachusetts-avenue and Fourteenth-street for the Winter.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

The report of the Register of the Treasury speaks of the great drafts made upon the office for statements from its books required by the different bureaus, members of Congress, and the public generally. These statements frequently embrace the transactions of many years, sometimes running back even to the formation of the Government. The Register recommends, in view of the near approach of the centennial anniversary, that a classified statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government, showing the amount expended in each year, under each head of appropriation, arranged in tabular form from the inception of the Government, embracing a period of a hundred years, be prepared and published. The report says: "Such a document would be of incalculable value, as a complete and accurate record of the fiscal transactions of the Government, as well as a statistical work of rare value." A form for the arrangement of the work is suggested and discussed at considerable length. In connection with this work, the Register recommends the formation of a division of reports and statements in his office, of which the duties would be the compilation of the document, the furnishing of statistical information for the estimates of appropriations, and the compilation of statements required by the Departments and Congress. The amount of bonds issued during the fiscal year was as follows: Original issues, $133,433,730; coupon bonds converted into registered, $36,919,800; transfers, $156,476,150; total, $326,829,680. The total number of coupon and registered bonds issued during the year was 176,715. The number canceled was 324,323. This embraces but a portion of actual redemptions during the year, as the redeemed bonds pass through the hands of the accounting officers before reaching the office of the Register. About $50,000,000 of coupon bonds have been received, registered, canceled, and turned over to the Burning Committee. The vault account shows that there has been received from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving 44,766 sheets of registered bonds, amounting to $301,225,000, and 209,500 sheets of coupon bonds of the funded loan of 1881, amounting to $142,300,000, of which there is $80,061,550 still on hand; $21,436,550 is signed and sealed ready for delivery. The payment of the interest on the funded loan of 1881, by coin check, meets with general approval.

The report of the Tonnage Division shows that the tonnage employed in foreign trade has decreased 14,495 tons, and the tonnage employed in the home trade has increased 169,634 tons, making a total increase in the tonnage of the country of 155,139 tons. The comparison of the various classes of vessels is as follows:

	—1871.— No.	Tons.	—1872.— No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	17,298	2,288,155	17,655	2,325,375
Steam vessels	3,567	1,065,637	3,753	1,111,552
Barges	1,472	280,343	1,621	296,106
Canal boats	7,314	648,472	8,085	704,713
Total vessels	29,651	4,282,607	31,114	4,437,746

This shows an increase in the number of vessels of each class, as well as in the aggregate. The proportion of steam tonnage of the country employed in foreign trade, is fifteen per centum. The increase in the aggregate tonnage of the country during the fiscal year—1,463 vessels—155,139 tons, is made up as follows: The sailing tonnage has increased 39,220, the steam tonnage, 23,915 tons; the barge tonnage, 35,763 tons; and the canal tonnage, 56,241 tons.

The amount of tonnage built during the year ended June 30, 1872, was 64,174 tons less than during the preceding year. The number of vessels built was smaller by 112. The number of vessels built, and the amount of tonnage of each class, with the exception of canal-boats, are less than in 1871. The canal-boat tonnage is greater, by 70 boats, 4,631 tons.

The following statement exhibits the amount of tonnage built within the several grand divisions of the country during the past two years:

	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	150,925	125,820
Pacific coast	5,324	2,276
Northern Lakes	43,897	44,612
Western rivers	73,080	36,344
Total	273,226	209,052

The number of iron vessels built during the year is the same as during the preceding year, but the tonnage is less. The tonnage of iron vessels built in the United States from 1868 to 1872 is: Sailing vessels—1868, none; 1869, 1,039 tons; 1870, 679 tons; 1871, 2,067 tons; 1872, none. Steam vessels—1868, 2,801 tons; 1869, 3,545 tons; 1870, 7,602 tons; 1871, 13,412 tons, and 1872, 12,766 tons. Of the iron vessels built during the past year, one, a propeller of 1,056 tons, built at New-York, was designed for foreign trade, and one iron steamer was built at Wilmington, Del., designed for Brazil; the remainder were for home trade.

The tonnage employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries has increased somewhat for the past three years, the percentage of the tonnage in these fisheries belonging to each State is as follows: Massachusetts, seventy per cent.; Maine, nineteen and two-tenths; Connecticut, four and five-tenths; New-Hampshire, three and five-tenths; New-York, one and nine-tenths; Rhode Island, nine-tenths. The amount of tonnage employed in the whale fisheries continues to decline. The whole amount on the 30th day of June, 1872, was 217 vessels—51 608 tons—a decrease since 1871 of 32 vessels—9,881 tons. Eighty-five per cent. of the tonnage employed in the whale fisheries hails from New-Bedford, Mass.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WHAT SHALL DETERMINE THE TENURE OF OFFICE HEREAFTER.

A new edition of the rules and regulations for the improvement of the civil service, for application in New-York, has just been issued. Several members of Congress and other politicians, who are opposed to the civil service policy, have been referred to the Executive order issued last April, in which President Grant says: "While the right of all persons in official positions to take part in politics is acknowledged, and the elective franchise is regarded as a high trust to be discharged by all entitled to its exercise, whether in the employment of the Government or in private life, honesty and efficiency, not political activity, will determine the tenure of office."

COTTON CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims is now engaged on the remaining unadjusted cotton claims filed within two years after the declaration of peace. Since the passage of the proviso referring to the Secretary of the Treasury all claims for cotton seized after that date, the proceeds of the sale of which have been paid into the Treasury, 1,200 claims have been filed with the Secretary. The number is so large that he cannot possibly attend to them with the particularity they require, hence there is no doubt that Congress will either provide they be remitted to the Court of Claims, or that they be examined and settled by a special commission.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will be a long document, devoted almost exclusively to summarizing the year's work of the various branches of public service under his charge, such as land, pension, patent, and Indian matters. The successful working of the present Indian policy will be set forth, and no recommendation of change will be made in regard to it.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year are now completed. Those for the Navy Department are smaller than last year; as are also those of the Indian Bureau, which are cut down a quarter to a half million dollars. But there is a slight increase of money in the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill rendered necessary by the increase in the number of members of the House of Representatives under the new apportionment act, and the enlargement of the number of cadet appointments in the military and naval academies. All things considered, the aggregate of the appropriations will be the same as heretofore. The Committee on Appropriations are disposed to keep all of them within the estimates.

TENNESSEE.

Banquet to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24.—A splendid banquet was given here last night in honor of Judge Geo. W. Emery, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, in consideration of his efficient and laborious services in the recent national canvass. It was in every particular an occasion of good feeling, and was heartily participated in by gentlemen not members of the Republican Party, who unreservedly accept the political situation. Judge H. H. Harrison, Republican Congressman elect, presided, and opened the entertainment with an eloquent speech, and was followed by Gen. G. Maney, late of the Confederate Army; Gov. Sam. Bard, Frank T. Reid, Col. Wm. F. Prosser, Col. D. W. Peabody, Capt. John Ruhm, Albert Roberts, and George E. Purvis, of the *Banner*, Capt. E. E. Winters, and others. The health of the President was proposed by Gov. Bard, and cordially responded to by all present.

MISSOURI.

Official Vote for the State Ticket—Democratic Majority 35,500.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—The official vote for Governor and State officers of this State is as follows: For Governor—Woodson, 156,714; Henderson, 121,271; Woodson's majority, 35,443. For Lieutenant-Governor—Johnson, 157,740; Stover, 120,446; Johnson's majority, 36,594. For Secretary of State—Weigel, 158,142; Verde, 11,864; Weigel's majority, 39,528. For Auditor—Clarke, 156,276; O'Connor, 121,706; Clarke's majority, 34,569. For Treasurer—Salmon, 157,554; Draper, 124,102; Salmon's majority, 37,152. For Attorney-General—Ewing, 157,162; Chandler, 19,894; Ewing's majority, 37,268. For Register of Lands—Salmon, 156,848; Nitchey, 119,615; Salmon's majority, 37,233. The vote for President is not yet counted.

LOUISIANA.

An Honest Count Secured—The Republican State Ticket Elected by Nearly 13,000 Majority—Gen. Grant Carries the State by About the Same Vote—The Legislature also Strongly Republican.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—The only acting Returning Board, consisting of Messrs. Lynch, Herron, Hawkins, and Longstreet, have since their appointment been examining the election returns from all the parishes in this State, and, as a result, find that W. P. Kellogg, for Governor, has a majority of 12,761. This also elects the whole Republican State ticket.

The Republican Presidential electoral majority is about the same as that of Mr. Kellogg's.

There is also a handsome working majority of Republican Representatives elected to both Houses.

So much for an honest count, which I have claimed would bring Louisiana out on the right side. The case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth et al. will be up before the United States Circuit Court on Monday.

Statement of the Situation from Warmoth's Point of View—How He Proposed to Make a Democratic Majority.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—The following is a view, from a State semi-official standpoint, of the political situation here. Under the old Election law, all returns were sent to the Governor. Before the Federal Court issued an injunction restraining the State Returning Boards of which Gov. Warmoth is President, election returns from nearly all of the parishes had been canvassed, showing the election of the entire Democratic State ticket by from 7,000 to 10,000, with the Democratic Congressmen elected except in the Third and Fifth Districts, Darrall and Morey, Republicans, being re-elected, and the Legislature standing: In the House, 73 Democrats to 35 Republicans, and in the Senate, 21 Democrats to 15 Republicans.

The "Custom-house" Returning Board are enjoined by the Eighth District Court, consequently they cannot act. Moreover, no official returns whatever have been delivered to them by the State authorities, who are in possession of the ballots. The Governor's Returning Board is enjoined by the Federal Court. If any returning board exists under the law it is restrained by the Courts from acting, as it is claimed no returning board exists in consequence of the signing and promulgating of the new law which supercedes the old one.

The Judicial and other officers recently elected, and who have been commissioned by the Governor, acting under the new Election law, are recognized by the Supreme Court of the State.

CENTRAL PARK.

Plain Talk About New-York's Great Pleasure-Ground.

The Original Plans of Its Projectors.

How They Have Been Marred by the Ring Masters.

Cogent Reasons for the Removal of its Management from Municipal Control—Speedy Action by the Legislature Demanded.

Some of the facts stated in the following article have heretofore been given to the public. They were published in the editorial columns of the TIMES during the anti-Ring campaign of 1871, when it was shown that from the moment the Tammany gang obtained control of Central Park, they began to spoil and to plunder it. These exposures were made at that time, with others of a more flagrant character, for a given end; and with its attainment, viz., the overthrow of the Ring, they doubtless faded from public recollection. In republishing something of what was then given in connection with the work which is now in progress in the Park, it is desired to bring home to the mind of every one the importance of taking the management of this beautiful piece of public property from the uncertainties and vicissitudes of local politics, and placing it where it was originally lodged—in the care of a department responsible directly to the State, and superior to the influences of annual elections.

THE ORIGINAL DESIGN OF THE PARK.

The original design of Central Park was selected from thirty-one plans submitted in competition. It was designated the "Greensward" plan, from the numerous open spaces of turf and meadow it provided for, and which the nature of the ground on which the Park was to be laid out, made especially desirable. The first annual report of the engineers in charge of the work was made in January, 1857; and the work had then been going on for nearly a year. The Commission in charge of it was created by special act of the Legislature, and down to the year 1870 Central Park continued to be a State, not a Municipal institution. During this time all the work done on it had been in accordance with the original plans of the designers, and under their superintendence. A few objects had been accepted as practicable to be associated with the main scheme, suitable provisions for which remained to be established, but the primary construction of the Park, in its essential elements, was complete, and the public enjoyed such use of it as could be had of any park as new as it was, and with several parts necessarily yet raw and blotchy. Looking over the original plans, we see that the object aimed at by the designers was to provide a place of retirement and recreation as far removed from the usual sights and sounds of City life as the situation and nature of the ground permitted. It was intended that when the visitor entered Central Park, though he had but five minutes before left crowded and dusty streets, noisy with the traffic of a great City, he should be at once removed from the influence of these associations; that nothing should meet the eye but objects tending to excite peaceful and agreeable emotions, and especially that the sight of the countless houses, and even less agreeable structures, which might be expected to grow up on its outskirts, should be excluded from the range of vision.

WORK OF THE LANDSCAPE-GARDENER.

To do this was the province of the landscape gardener. It was attained, so far as the plans went, by introducing in the open spaces on the margin of the Park, agreeable and irregular clumps of wood, with indefinable limits, which allowed the imagination to indulge in speculation as to what might lie beyond. The meadows in the Park were fringed in the same manner, and, wherever an extended view could be secured, the eye was permitted to range over natural objects, so disposed as to convey an impression of the unlimited extent of the landscape. The architectural structures of the Park were planned in strict subordination to this design. They were not allowed to interpose any abrupt or prominent lines, which should break the continuity of the main features of the landscape; and, while all probable wants of recreation, pleasure, or convenience of the visitors were considered and provided for, they were done so, each in its proper place, and as part of the whole. In fact, it may be said that every feature of the Park, from the main entrance to the extreme outlet, bore its proper relation to every other in it, and formed an element of an united and comprehensive design.

PROGRESS OF THE PARK DOWN TO 1870.

A work so vast as Central Park could not, of course, be completed in fourteen years. Plantations of trees in it will require thirty years' growth before they can serve the purposes for which they are intended; even the purely architectural objects could not all be finished in the time. The work was carried on by the Commissioners gradually, and whatever they did was done in the best and most thorough style, and the expenditures were carefully, though liberally, made. The whole cost of the work of bringing the Park from a barren and rocky wilderness to what it was in 1870, was $6,000,000. In that year, what is now known as the Ring charter passed the Legislature. This took Central Park from the State, and vested its management in what is called the Department of Parks. This Department, as a Municipal institution, has charge not only of Central Park, but of all the small parks in this City, (which previously had been under the control of the Municipality,) and it has charge also of the mapping and laying out of all the City and part of Westchester County, lying north of Fifty-seventh-street, which had been placed by the Legislature in the hands of the old Park Commissioners.

WHAT THE RING MANAGEMENT DID FOR THE PARK.

With the passing of the charter came a new state of affairs in the government of the Park. The Commission was reorganized; Controller Green was placed in such a position that, though still holding his former title, his previously extensive powers were neutralized, and Peter B. Sweeny, Tom Fields, and Judge Hilton were made Commissioners. The first work of the new management was to raise the salaries of a number of the employes, create new offices, send in a swarm of political favorites who appeared at the scene of their duties only on payday, and to reduce the hours of the Park workmen from ten to eight. The prices of all material supplied to the Park immediately rose in price. The General Superintendent of the Park did not please the Commissioners. He had been brought up under the old régime, and being a person not afraid to express his convictions, he stated, doubtless with characteristic vigor, his displeasure at the turn things were taking. So he was quietly shelved, and a supple individual named Crane was put in his place.

A MASTER-SPIRIT FOR MISCHIEF.

With the way thus smoothed, the new Commissioners went to work. The master-spirit for mischief appears to have been Judge Hilton. No one ever suspected Hon. Mr. Fields of æsthetic tastes, and it does not appear that he ever entered the Park. But his remissness was amply compensated by the activity of his colleagues. It was the practice of Mr. Sweeny and the Judge to make periodical visits to the Park, accompanied by gangs of surveyors, &c., and to search out opportunities for "improvements." To the credit of Mr. Sweeny be it stated, he never ordered changes to be made without consulting his experts, but Judge Hilton was restrained by no such considerations. In his searches for "improvements" he perpetually went off at half cock, like an old blunderbuss; and all the remonstrances of architects or engineers failed to alter his dictum when once given, though invariably given without a moment's consideration.

JUDGE HILTON'S IDEAS OF ART.

A couple of the "improvements" he effected deserve special mention. Visitors to Mount St. Vincent have probably noticed in the garden attached to the house the statue of Eve at the Fountain, which was presented to the Park by Marshal O. Roberts. Judge Hilton observed it when on one of his usual rambles. Probably it occurred to him that Eve would look better if in marble. Unluckily the artist had chosen bronze as his material. Most people would think there was nothing to be done, under these circumstances, but to let the statue alone. Not so Judge Hilton. He ordered Mr. Innis, the sculptor, to give it a coat of white paint! Mr. Innis protested, and the Judge, much incensed at so daring an act, had the statue removed to the Arsenal, and incredibly absurd as it may appear, he actually caused one of the workmen to daub it over, as ordered. At the Arsenal the statue remained till last Spring, when it was restored to its old place, and the paint cleaned off; though the surface of the bronze was not improved, as may be surmised, by the double process. The other "improvement" was to have the skeleton of the fin-backed whale, presented by Mr. Peter Cooper to the Park Museum, painted white. To clean this is impossible, and the bones now look like imitation plaster casts.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RING COMMISSION.

At the end of the year, the new management presented its report for 1871. It was very elaborately and expensively prepared, and was largely devoted to criticism of the work of the former architects and designers of the Park. A more profound ignorance of the purpose and design of the Park than this report displayed would be difficult to conceive. Its appearance called forth an emphatic protest from Messrs. Olmstead and Vaux, the landscape architects, and they concluded their relations with the Department of Parks. These gentlemen had been nominally retained in their position by the Ring Commissioners, but they had been altogether ignored in regard to the work done on the Park, and only learned of changes made in it through the newspapers. One part of the report to which they subsequently replied is as follows: "The remaining structure in progress was the Dairy-house, adjacent to the tranverse road at Sixty-fifth-street, in a very inappropriate location. It is hidden from direct view; is difficult of access, and no direct path leads to it from the main drive, so that the criticism is often popularly made that a dairy building, intended for general use of persons frequenting the Park, has been placed as much as possible out of sight and reach. Of course, it was necessary to complete it according to the original plans, because it had progressed too far for alteration. It has been finished in accordance with the plans of those who conceived it. It may not, however, be uninteresting to know that this inconsiderable building has cost about $50,000—nearly all of it expended before this Department took office."

Now, the original plan of the Park, of which this Dairy-house was part, shows that the Ring Commissioners were densely ignorant of the simplest elements considered in its construction. They considered the Dairy as it seems they did every building in the Park, as an item by itself; whereas, it was but part of a portion of the Park set apart for children and their mothers. A cool and secluded nook was provided, covered with trellised vines, with rustic seats and tables beneath, some swings and other amusements near by, and the dairy close at hand was intended to afford a place where pure milk could be obtained by the thirsty little ones. The object furthest from the minds of the designers was to attract the general crowd to this place; but this appears to have been the first thing the Ring people set out to do. They made gaps in the plantations intended to hide it from view, straightened the walks to it, thinned the coppices around it, turned the cow-stable into a paint-shop, brought the drive-way near it, and turned the dairy into an eating-house. It would take more space than can be afforded to enumerate in detail the many changes which were made under the Ring, and the others and more serious ones they proposed to effect. Happily these were cut short by circumstances over which they had no control.

THE TAMMANY RING SMASHED.

At the end of eighteen months from the passing of the charter and the incoming of the new management, the Tammany Ring was smashed. Mr. Sweeny resigned, and Judge Hilton followed his example. Hon. Tom Fields appears to have a constitutional repugnance to resigning anything he has once laid hands on; he is still a Park Commissioner, but he never interfered in the management, and has since withdrawn to some retreat more secluded than any the Park afforded in its shadiest recesses. Mr. Henry G. Stebbins again became President of the Commission, the supple Crane was removed from the office of Superintendent, (not without giving considerable trouble,) and the former Superintendent, Mr. Ryan, was requested to resume his place.

THE "IMPROVEMENTS" EFFECTED BY THE RING.

Mr. Stebbins requested Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux to report on the condition of the Park. They found that a hideous structure, intended for a "sheepfold," had been built on a slight elevation, where in the original design the principal meadow view from the north part of the Mall was designed to become dim under large trees, which were also to hide the buildings on Eighth-avenue, a short distance beyond. This structure has cost over $70,000. It was totally unfit for the purpose for which it had been built; the arrangements for ventilation were so placed that a continuous draught of air must have blown on the sheep in it; it was inconvenient of access, and could only be reached by traversing the greensward. A "cottage" had been built a little north of it, between two branches of the Bridle Road, and which must be crossed on the surface (an exigency specially avoided wherever practicable with the Park roads) by every one visiting it. At the Belvedere a wooden structure had been placed on a wall and supports much too weak to bear it, and which it has so far weakened that they will have to be rebuilt. On the meadow just south of Mount St. Vincent, a "deer-house" was in process of erection, which would completely shut out the view from the north, a view, it should be stated, which had only been secured when the Park was laid out at the cost of blasting out much intervening rock. At the part of the Park near Sixty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, the foundation of the Paleontological Museum, laid at a cost of nearly $50,000, had been covered in with earth, and the models of extinct animals constructed by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins had, with brutal vandalism, been deliberately broken in pieces. The fragments were buried near Mount Vincent, and some of them were dug up by Mr. Hawkins, with what feelings may be imagined, last Spring. The undergrowth and shrubbery which had been purposely left in the wild parts of the northern end of the Park had been rooted out, and the trees trimmed till some of them looked like telegraph poles. Other trees had been planted along lines and in situations where it was never intended any should grow, and some of the archways which wild vines had been trained over, to tone down their too striking appearance, had been altered to bring them as much as possible into prominence, and the creepers had been entirely cleared off. Other alterations had everywhere been made to give, what the original design specially intended to avoid, an "unobstructed view" to residents of houses around the Park. It will not cause surprise that in the report of Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux these vandalisms are referred to in a tone of indignation. Had the Park remained in the hands of the Ring for another two years, say the present officers, it would have been irreparably ruined.

THE COST OF THESE "IMPROVEMENTS."

There remains but one more point to be considered in connection with the work of the Ring—its cost. The old Park management expended in bringing the Park from a wilderness to nearly its present state, $6,000,000; the Ring management in eighteen months spent $2,250,000. The expenditures previous to 1870 were $428,571 43 yearly; under the Ring they were at the rate of $1,500,000 yearly. At this rate they would have spent in fourteen years $21,000,000.

CONVINCING PROOF.

Surely enough has been stated to convince any one that whatever the Tammany Ring touched it plundered and spoiled. Yet of the men composing it an idea is current that they intended to beautify New-York till it should become one of the finest cities in the world. In truth, æsthetic ideas are not evolved from such elements as the Ring was composed of, and the most cursory examination of their work will show it. They appropriated the work of better men, altered it according to their own notions, and then called on the public to admire the vast improvements they had made in the City. A conspicuous instance of this is seen in the Boulevards at the north end of the island, of which we shall have something to say at another time, in connection with the works now in progress in the parks.

Amusements—Announcements for This Evening.

"Linda Di Chamounix" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. "Lucretia Borgia" is to be represented in German at the Terrace Garden Theatre. At the Grand Opera-house, the first performance of "Round the Clock" will take place. At Wood's Museum, Mr. Johnny Thompson is to appear in the "Wandering Dutchman." Kelly & Leon's Minstrel Troupe will perform throughout this week in Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel

IN TROUBLE.

Trials and Tribulations of the Cornered Sharpers.

Methods to be Resorted to for Escape from the Toils.

The Humors of the Late Wall-Street Flurry.

Groans of the Wounded—H. N. Smith Don't Like the Situation any More than Drew—A Number of Other Worthies in the Same Boat.

There was a large attendance of parties interested in Chicago and North-western stock, last night, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and great anxiety prevailed regarding the probable course of the "Corner Clique." It was generally thought that some action would be taken by the "cornered" parties today in the legal procedure, in spite of the penalties for such action imposed by the Stock Exchange. It was reported that H. N. Smith, Orlando W. Joslyn, Judge Vanderpool, and President Tracy, of the Chicago and North-western road, were in consultation on Saturday night, in the room of Judge Porter, at the Hoffman House, until a late hour, and that some such course of action had been decided upon. It was also stated that papers were drawn up restraining the Stock Exchange from dealings in "Chicago and North-western," on the ground that a conspiracy had been entered into by Jay Gould, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, and others to defraud and rob Smith, Drew, and the other cornered parties. This story gained considerable currency, as it seems to be generally believed that Smith is in a desperate position, and will not hesitate at any course which will stave off his day of settlement and prevent his utter ruin. It was said that when the rupture first occurred between Gould and Smith, the latter remarked that before a year elapsed he would impoverish Gould so that he would perambulate the streets of New-York with a hand-organ and monkey.

A pen and ink sketch based on this story, and made in imitation of Nast's drawing of the Professor, was in busy circulation last night, and caused much amusement. Gould was represented as grinding an organ labeled "North-western," and to which Smith was attached in the guise of a monkey.

A rumor also found credence to the effect that the "short" interest had in contemplation the issue of a large quantity of new stock of the Chicago and North-western Road, and that arrangements were being entered into with President Tracy at their conferences preliminary to such a measure. Still another rumor prevailed that the Stock Exchange proposed to hold a meeting today, and refuse to recognize any dealing in North-western at a price exceeding 200. All of these rumors were freely circulated, and found as many believers as opponents. The general opinion, however, was that no one could speak by authority: consequently, that the proceedings today will depend entirely on circumstances. There were no dealings in the stock yesterday, although it was reported that some settlement had been consummated between the victims and their spoilers. No settlements were reported on the part of Daniel Drew and Henry M. Smith. There was but little sympathy expressed for the misfortunes of the latter individuals, it being generally considered that they are getting their just deserts. Smith & Drew also lost heavily on Erie in their late efforts to "bull" that stock, as they were compelled to unload at prices less than they paid for it, to obtain money to cover their shorts in "North-western."

It is said that the next move in Erie will be the commencement of a suit against Mr. Drew by the road for $5,000,000, which, it is alleged, he took, in 1868, from the Company while he was Treasurer. Commodore Vanderbilt at that time was endeavoring to secure the control of the Erie Road, and, in furtherance of his purpose, had purchased a large portion of the capital stock. The price, of course, advanced rapidly. Drew was largely short of the stock, and the day of delivery was at hand. It seemed almost certain that he was largely involved. Using his position as Treasurer, however, to extricate himself from his dilemma, he issued 50,000 shares of new stock, covered his shorts, and saddled a heavy loss upon Vanderbilt, who stood up bravely under it, and bought every share of stock offered. Drew fled to New-Jersey, when Vanderbilt invoked the aid of the law, and carried away the money received for the stock. When he returned, it is alleged, he divided the spoils in some manner with Fisk and Gould, so that the road only received a portion. The suit will be brought to compel Mr. Drew to account for this money.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Peter H. Watson, President of the Erie Company, last night, and asked him if there was any truth in the story. Mr. Watson replied that his principle in this Erie war for the recovery of stolen moneys was to do one thing at a time, and to catch the biggest rascals first. Jay Gould, he was satisfied, had taken the largest amount, and he sued him to start upon. Mr. Drew, he had been told, was also largely indebted to the Company in connection with the issue of 50,000 shares. Mr. Watson said he should complete the examination of the books of the Company, and if he discovered instances of fraud, as seemed probable at present, he should sue Mr. Drew. He would sue any one who had obtained Erie money wrongfully and refused to give it back.

Mr. Drew was also interrogated upon the subject, when he denied that he owed the Erie Road any money, and said that he had obtained a release in full from the Company; that he paid the proceeds of the sale of the 50,000 shares into the Erie Treasury, and was never guilty of appropriating a single copper to his own use.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the North-west, and over Western Wisconsin and Indiana, with north-westerly winds and cloudy weather; it has fallen on all the lakes, with prevailing south-westerly winds and threatening weather, extending to the Ohio Valley; in the Gulf and South-Atlantic States, south-easterly winds, high barometer, and clear weather prevail; in New-England and the Middle State, southerly winds and clear weather, with falling barometer, prevail.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west, the Upper Mississippi Valley and western lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley, westerly and north-westerly winds and occasional snow; rising barometer and clearing weather for the Gulf and South Atlantic States. South-easterly to south-westerly winds, and falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, with increasing cloudiness and rain, on the Gulf. On the lower lakes brisk, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, and threatening weather, followed by light snow, in the evening in the Middle States, and New-England south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, with falling barometer and rain.

Warning signals have been ordered for Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 30°; 6 A. M., 36°; 9 A. M., 39°; 12 M. 42½°; 3 P. M., 50°; 6 P. M. 46½°; 9 P. M., 45°; 12 P. M., 42°. Average temperature yesterday, 42½°.

REAR-ADMIRAL WORDEN.

Story of the Life of a Gallant Officer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1872.

Today, the Santee, at the Naval Academy, fired thirteen guns in honor of the promotion of Commodore John Lorimer Worden to a Rear-Admiral. Admiral Worden was born at West-chester, N. Y., March 12, 1818. He entered the navy as a midshipman, Jan. 10, 1834, and served in the sloop-of-war Erie, in the Brazilian squadron, from June 20, of that year, till Sept. 20, 1837, and on the sloop-of-war Cyane, in the Mediterranean squadron, from May 7, 1838, until Dec. 23, 1839, and at the Naval School, Philadelphia, from Dec. 23, 1839, until July 20, 1840. The 16th of July, 1840, he was promoted to a passed midshipman. He served on board the store-ship Relief, in the Pacific squadron from Oct. 13, 1840, until Sept. 6, 1842, when he was transferred to the sloop-of-war Dale; detached from her Oct. 23, 1843, he was ordered to the Naval Observatory, Washington, April 7, 1844, and detached May 28, 1846. After twelve years' service Passed Midshipman Worden received two promotions almost together. In 1846, he was made a Master, and also a Lieutenant; and that he remained until the war broke out. In the meantime, he had had about twelve years duty out of fifteen, serving three times at the Naval Observatory.

April the 6th Lieut. Worden reported at Washington, under orders for special duty connected with the discipline and efficiency of the naval service; but finding that ships were being rapidly fitted out in consequence of the secession movement, he asked to be relieved from that duty, and applied for service afloat. The next day, the 7th, at daylight, he was sent to Pensacola, Fla., with dispatches for the commanding officer off that port. He traveled by rail. Fearing an immediate outbreak of hostilities, Lieut. Worden committed his dispatches to memory and then destroyed them. He reached Pensacola near midnight on the 10th. A heavy gale blowing the next day, he did not succeed in communicating with the squadron until the 12th at noon. The dispatches were that Fort Pickens should be reinforced. One hour afterward the order was executed, and Fort Pickens remained in the hands of the Government throughout the war. At 9 o'clock P. M. of the 12th, Lieut. Worden left Pensacola for Montgomery, Ala. On the next day, about 4 o'clock P. M., in his uniform, he was arrested at the first railroad station south of Montgomery, and then carried to the latter place, and was there confined in jail as a prisoner of war. On the 19th of November he was finally exchanged.

He was at the Naval Rendezvous on the 16th of January, 1862, when the command of the untried naval experiment—the iron-clad Monitor—was tendered him. After a hasty examination he accepted the command; fought the Merrimac in James River March 9, 1862, and was removed from her in consequence of the wound received at that time. His face still bears the marks of powder. He was taken to Washington. The Cabinet was in session when President Lincoln was informed he was in the city. Mr. Lincoln instantly arose, and remarked: "Excuse me, gentlemen, I must see this fellow." Lieut. Worden lay on a sofa, his eyes bandaged, his face bloody and swollen, when the President was announced. "Mr. President," said Lieut. Worden, "you do me great honor by this visit." "Sir," replied Mr. Lincoln, with streaming cheeks, "I am the one who is honored in this interview."

Lieut. Worden was promoted to a Commander July 16, 1862. He assisted in the construction of iron-clads for about two months, when he took command of the Montauk, Oct. 8, 1862. In her he attacked Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, on Jan. 27 and Feb. 1, 1863. On the 28th of February, he destroyed the Confederate privateer Nashville, under the guns of the above fort. He participated with the Montauk in the attack made by the iron-clad fleet, under the command of Admiral Dupont, upon the defenses of Charleston, S. C., on April 7, 1863. On the 3d of February, 1863, he was promoted to a Captaincy. He was again on duty superintending the construction of iron-clads, from April 23, 1863, until Feb. 2, 1866. After several other duties he was promoted to the grade of Commodore, May 27, 1868. Dec. 1, 1869, he was ordered to the Naval Academy, where he now remains as Superintendent. On the 19th of November, 1872, exactly eleven years after he was exchanged at Norfolk, he was made a Rear-Admiral in the United States Navy. R.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

A Freight-Train Runs Into a Gravel-Train in Nova Scotia—Two Men Killed.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 24.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Whig & Courier*, from St. John, N. B., states that Angus Murray, engineer, and John Shefran, fireman of a freight-train on the European and North American Railroad, were instantly killed on Saturday by running into a gravel-train. They were running from McAdam to St. John at the time, and were about eight miles from the latter place. The gravel-train had been loading and was just backing down the track, when the freight-train dashed around a curve ahead of time and plunged into the engine of the other train, throwing both engines from the track and nearly demolishing them. The men were horribly mangled. Only one other employe was injured, and he but slightly.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Boats are moving on the canal at Utica without obstruction.

Since the 11th of May there have been 927 deaths from small-pox in St. Louis.

There has been a suicide or attempted suicide in San Francisco every day for a week.

George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are the guests of President Grant.

Edward Harris, a prominent manufacturer and business man of Woonsocket, R. I., died yesterday afternoon.

Messrs. Etter, Carmany & Liple's saw-mill, at Middletown, Penn., was burned on Saturday night. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $7,000.

The contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, received by the Treasurer of the fund in Boston, amount to $140,005 52.

Father Burke delivered a lecture at the Boston Theatre last evening, on "The Future of the Irish Race in America," for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire.

Maggie Kenney, who was addicted to liquor, committed suicide in San Francisco, yesterday, by taking strychnine, and W. H. Trainer shot and instantly killed himself.

Williams J. Wiggins, a popular comedian attached to De Bar's Opera-house, St. Louis, died on Saturday of small-pox. He was formerly from Indiana.

Barney Woods, sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Cheeseman, in Washington, has been respited for ten days, the time of execution being thus postponed until Friday, Dec. 6.

George Q. Cannon, delegate elect from Utah, files an answer to Gen. Maxwell, contestant for the seat in the Forty-third Congress, denying all the material allegations of Maxwell.

The Union Bank of Marretta, Ohio, has suspended payment in consequence, it is believed in Cincinnati, of complications growing out of the suspension of J. P. Cutler, announced on Saturday.

John M. Farren's wagon factory and Gallard & Co.'s oil and junk store, in San Francisco, were burned on Sunday morning; loss $15,000. An old man named Joseph Clarke perished in the flames.

On Saturday evening the shoe factory of the Reynolds Brothers, of Utica, N. Y., was fired in the basement and nearly destroyed. Loss between $140,000 and $150,000; insurance about $123,000.

A fire on Canal-street, Worcester, Mass., about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, destroyed a stable belonging to Wm. J. McDonald & E. B. Walker, fourteen horses, three hacks, and several carriages. Loss, about $6,000.

President Grant, Saturday, directed the issue of a pardon to Reuben J. Young, of Alabama, convicted in May, 1872, of being implicated in a Kuklux conspiracy, and sentenced to be imprisoned for ten years and to pay a fine of $1,000.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Parties in the French Assembly Still Divided in Policy.

The City of Brooklyn Puts Back to Queenstown Disabled.

Meeting of Radicals in Rome Prohibited by Government.

Conscription in Madrid Attended with Disturbance.

The Khedive to Send Troops to Suppress the Slave Trade.

FRANCE.

Suppression of a Radical Journal in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Gen. Ladmirault, Governor of Paris, has suppressed the Radical journal *La Resurrection*.

The situation at Versailles is unchanged. Each party proposes its own solution of the difficulty. No two of them have yet been able to adopt a common line of policy. The President awaits the action of the Assembly, and meantime the crisis continues.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The City of Brooklyn Put Back Disabled; Her Mails to be Brought by a Cunarder.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A telegram was received by Acting Postmaster-General Marshall late last night from the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, stating that the City of Brooklyn, which left on the 15th inst. with American and New-Zealand mails, had put back into Queenstown disabled, and that these mails would be sent by Cunard steamer today.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 24.—The steam-ship City of Brooklyn, which sailed from this port on the 15th for New-York, lost the fans of her propeller and put back under sail, arriving at this port last night. All on board are well and will embark for New-York on a steamer which has been provided for them. The City of Brooklyn will return to Liverpool to obtain a new propeller.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Mr. Lewis, a Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Londonderry.

ITALY.

Radical Meeting Prohibited—Military Precautions Against Disorder.

ROME, Nov. 24.—A meeting of Radicals called for today having been prohibited, trouble was expected, and troops were posted yesterday in the principal squares and at all strong points in the city. The Radicals have as yet made no organized attempt to resist the Government's orders, and the city this morning is quiet. Last night some arrests were made of disorderly persons, but with these exceptions no disturbance has occurred.

SPAIN.

The King's Health Improving—Admiral Alden—Insurrectionary Bodies.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Bulletins from the Royal Palace at Madrid, dated last night, announce that the condition of the King is gradually improving.

Admiral Alden left Madrid Friday evening, for Carthagena, whence the American fleet were to sail yesterday for Nice.

The telegraphic wires between Barcelona and Saragossa have again been cut.

A band of armed Republicans has appeared in the vicinity of Arcos de la Frontera, in Andalusia.

The insurrectionary organization in the Province of Valencia has dissolved, and the troops are in pursuit of a band near Medina Sidonia.

LONDON, Nov. 25—1½ A. M.—Mail advices from Madrid report slight disturbances in the capital last Monday, on account of the drawings for the military conscriptions. The lines of telegraph to Barcelona, Gerona, Saville, and Cadiz were cut.

THE EAST.

Movements of Vessels of Our Squadron—The Khedive to Send Troops to Zanzibar.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The United States steam-ship Yantic arrived at Aden on Friday last, bound for Zanzibar. She is now coaling, and, after being supplied, will immediately leave.

The United States flagship Colorado's orders have been changed, and it is rumored that she will also go to Zanzibar.

The British steam-ship Burton is at Aden, awaiting the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere.

The naval officers are enthusiastic over the anticipation of an expedition against slavery.

The Khédive will also send troops to Zanzibar. He desires to anticipate the English expedition in the seizure of the lake regions of the Nile.

PERSIA.

Exclusive Right to Construct Internal Improvements Granted to Baron Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Shah of Persia has granted an exclusive concession to Baron Reuter, President of the Reuter Telegram Company, for the construction of railways, tramways, and water-works, and for the working of mines in Persia.

GERMANY.

Audience to Members of the Prussian Diet—German Exploration of Africa Recommended.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Emperor gave audience yesterday to Schoemfurth, Bastein, and other members of the Diet.

The geographical societies of Germany give their approval to a plan for a methodical exploration of Africa. Committees to carry out the purpose are forming.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

Depredations on Americans Involving from Thirty to a Hundred Millions of Dollars and Many Lives—Report of the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Commissioners to investigate the outrages on the Rio Grande border have completed their report, which is very long. They spent two hours with the President on the subject yesterday, when he asked for many explanations, taking a deep interest in it. The Commissioners confined their investigations to a distance of 500 miles, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Rio Grande City, estimating that the Americans included within that limit, have, by Mexican raids, suffered to the extent of $30,000,000, to say nothing of the murders committed by Mexicans. They think that if they had continued their investigations as far as El Paso it would have been discovered the total losses, including those caused by Indian raids, would have increased the sum total to $100,000,000. They urge protection to the people on the border by an increase of cavalry, otherwise a predatory war will result. The appropriation for the Commission is exhausted, but a new one will be made to continue the Commission in the prosecution of further investigations. There is no doubt the President will urge upon Congress prompt legislation in the premises.

END OF A TRAGEDY.

A Play with American Actors—A Love Story and its Result—Attempted Murder and Suicide—The Trial—Banishment the Penalty of Assassination.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ZURICH, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1872.

A tragedy, in which American names find a painfully prominent place, has just ended in a manner which threatens to turn the whole into a farce, and proves anew that complaints about the inefficiency of justice in our day are not limited to the United States. The trial arose from the following terrible calamity: A wealthy widow from the State of New-York went with her oldest daughter, Nelly, to Europe, for the sake of completing her education, as she said; in the hope of catching a rich and noble husband for her, as enemies and envious friends were disposed to suspect. The two ladies went from this city, where the wealth of the mother and the beauty of the daughter had not been put under a bushel, but fully displayed and duly admired, to a neighboring village, called Fl'unteno. Among the many young men who knew how to appreciate Miss Nelly's natural and financial attractions, a clever young Pole, Sigismund Glattstern, soon made himself remarked by the assiduity of his devotions, and, it must be added, by the eccentricity of his conduct. He was only nineteen years old, but had already spent two years as a student of medicine in Vienna, and had recently come to Zurich, to attend lectures there in the pleasant society of the fifty or sixty lady pupils who nearly fill the rooms of their favorite University. It seems that the gallantry of his nation shone brilliantly in the young Adonis, and that the fervor of his race—he is a Jew—lent additional charms to his attentions. For Miss Nelly soon left no doubt on the minds of his friends that she preferred the pale, romantic Pole to all other admirers. For a time all went on well; the young couple exchanged vows, gazed at the Alps and the stars, and built countless castles in the air. Not so the mother. Whether she objected to the absence of wealth or to the race of her daughter's lover does not appear clearly, but when her two other daughters, Eliza and May, reached her from home, she moved with her whole family back to Zurich, and took rooms in one of the best hotels there. At the same time she peremptorily prohibited any further intercourse, directly or by letter, with the young student of medicine, but when these measures shared the common fate of all such threats, she yielded at last so far as to promise that, if M. Glattstern should abstain for a whole year from seeing his beloved, and should in the mean time secure an independent position, she would then no longer object to their marriage. To facilitate this plan she left the city once more and established herself with her family in Gersau, a lovely village on the banks of the beautiful Lake of Lucerne. But once more her purpose was defeated. The ardent lover found his way to the place; he won the heart of sweet May, who was only twelve years old, and pitying the cruel fate of her sister, consented to act as messenger, and new vows were exchanged between the lovers, and new plans were formed for a speedy union. Soon, however, the secret interviews were discovered, the mother was justly indignant at being thus deceived, and the student was forced to return to Zurich.

What happened during the next few weeks does not appear very clearly. It only seems that the charms of Miss Nelly attracted more and more admirers, and that her gentle heart was unable to treat them all with the cruelty which her betrothed would have desired. She was fond of admiration, as what pretty girl is not, and, without for one moment forgetting what was due to herself and to her devoted mother, she did not discourage too severely the ardent glances and tender appeals of the young men who visited the family. Among those who showed their admiration most openly and pointedly were two brothers Comfort, also from New-York, and a young student by the name of Bird, and with these three admirers and her sister, Eliza, she was one fine day in August walking in the country, when the terrible catastrophe occurred.

It appears from the evidence in the trial which has just been concluded, (Oct. 18,) that the younger sister, walking with Mr. Bird and the elder Comfort, kept some distance in advance, till Miss Nelly and the younger Comfort, who accompanied her, entirely lost sight of the trio. Just then the unlucky Pole suddenly appeared in the path, confronting the couple, and demanding a private interview with his lady-love. Mr. Comfort objected in civil, though firm terms, but the unfortunate girl, moved by a tender regard for the young man, or, perhaps, wishing to avoid a scene, consented. Her companion, thereupon, discreetly left the two, and went in the directly in which the other members of the party had disappeared. With a heavy heart, and many misgiving in his mind, he pursues his solitary way, when suddenly, about twenty minutes after he had left the lovers, two shots are heard. He hastens back, full of vague apprehensions, and, to his horror, finds the young lady lying on the ground and bleeding profusely, and by her side the student, also weltering in his blood. Overcome either by the fearful sight, or, as was insinuated during the trial, by a profound respect for the revolver in Mr. Glattstern's hands, he does not venture near the two victims, but runs toward some peasants who are working in the fields, and asks them for help. When they approach to raise the two sufferers, the Pole exclaims: "Give the lady water; you may still save her!" They bring her water, and then place wet handkerchiefs over the man's eyes, as he complains that they hurt him fearfully. Finally they carry him to the hospital in town and the poor girl to her mother's house. A distinguished surgeon, Prof. Rose, is immediately summoned from Zurich, and his diagnosis results in the discovery that a ball has entered her face below the right eye, but cannot be found, and has probably been spit out with the blood. The left half of the face, the tongue, and the left arm have been paralyzed, the former slightly, the latter completely. The Pole is more seriously wounded; the ball has entered the head, just above the ear, and ranged downward; his eyesight is gone and his mind affected. He attempts repeatedly to tear off his bandages, and declares he wishes to die. Besides acknowledging that he as well as the lady have been wounded by his revolver, he refuses to give any evidence. Miss Nelly, on the contrary, is ready to afford all the information she possesses. She declared that Mr. Glattstern had offered to shoot himself; that she had attempted to take the revolver from him, and that, in the effort, the pistol had gone off, wounding her in the face.

This enthusiastic devotion, unfortunately, did not last. A few days later she gave a very different version of the affair, and declared with special emphasis that, much as she loved her admirer, she was by no means willing to die for him or with him. When this became known to the unfortunate youth, he also became communicative, and deposed before the examining Magistrate in substance thus:

"On 4th August I received a letter from home, in which my father reproached me on account of some small debts I had contracted. This made me sad and angry at the same time. In this mood I went over to Gersau. There I found Nelly walking and chatting with other young men—and yet she had solemnly promised me not to see any of her admirers, except in the presence of her mother, while I was away. I was sorry to find out how weak she was, but I felt that she could never be faithful to me. I had often thought of suicide, and these thoughts once more filled my mind. I went up to Nelly, drew her aside, and said: 'It is all over; we shall never be happy with each other. I cannot bear it any longer; I am going to die.' Nelly replied: 'You know I have sworn to die if you die, but—can't you bear it?' I said: 'No, Nelly; my mind is fixed; but you, Nelly, you can live. You are not as passionate as I am; you will soon forget me and be happy.' Then she said: 'If I am to be happy, you must live. You know, if you die, I must die, too.' 'Then,' I cried, 'you will join me in death, with your own free-will?' Nelly answered: 'You know I am not afraid to die; I never thought I should die in this way; but if you die here, I can do it too. Give me your pistol, and you shall see that I have courage.' 'No,' said I, 'if you must die, I will kill you.' We kept on talking; I begged her, again and again, to live, that I might die alone. At last I shot her, and then I shot myself. Unfortunately, I did not kill myself."

Very unfortunate indeed, for the wretched man is blind for life; the right eye is completely destroyed, and the left eye is at least paralyzed. The ball is still in his head, probably behind the right eye, but causes him no pain. The young lady has nearly recovered. Sigismund Glattstern appeared a few days ago before the Court under the charge of murder. The State Attorney denied Miss Nelly's willingness to die with her lover, but admitted extenuating circumstances, and demanded only two years' imprisonment, banishment from Switzerland, and the costs. The defense pleaded that the accused was partially insane at the time of the shooting, and that the young lady had consented to die with him. The sentence, based upon "almost total irresponsibility" of the accused at the moment of shooting, condemned him, for "attempt to kill," under extenuating circumstances, to ten years banishment and the costs.

The audience, very numerous and wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, applauded the verdict rapturously; the unfortunate lover left the Court a free man, and speculations were rife as to the manner in which Miss Nelly would endeavor to console him for his lost eye-sight.

THE CUBAN WIFE MURDER.

Further Particulars of the Tragedy—The Antecedents of the Martins—The Prisoner Said to be Insane.

Mrs. Josephine Martin, the Cuban lady who was shot by her husband Francisco, at the residence of their son-in-law, Mr. Aniceto G. Menocal, No. 317 East Fifty-first street, as fully reported in the TIMES of Sunday, showed considerable improvement in her condition yesterday morning. She had spent quite a comfortable night; fever had not set in, and there were no signs of inflammation. Her condition is, however, very critical, and the attending surgeons have very little hopes of her recovery. She is attended by Police-Surgeon Thomas and Dr. Terry.

The following is the text of her ante-mortem statement, taken on Saturday evening, in the presence of Coroners Schirmer and Herrman, at the East Fifty-ninth-street Police-station:

I have been married to Francisco Martin twenty-nine years. He has treated me very badly for many years. About two weeks ago he left me. At about noon on Saturday he came to my house and asked me if I was going to live with him again. I answered, "No." He then sat down and said nothing for ten minutes. He then told me to get a paper to wrap up some clothing in, but the next instant he jumped up and got hold of me by the throat. I tried to get away from him, when he took the pistol out of his pocket and shot me three times—once in the breast, once on the hand, and once in the hip. I now identify the person before me as Francisco Martin, my husband, who shot me.

her
JOSEPHINE X MARTIN.
mark.

The jury, who had been hastily impaneled at the station-house, rendered a verdict against Francisco Martin, and Coroner Schirmer made out the necessary commitment for his incarceration at the Tombs. Francisco was detained at the station-house during the night, and yesterday morning was taken to the Tombs in charge of an officer. He seemed in great distress of mind, but did not appear to be desirous of making any statement in connection with the tragedy in which he was the principal actor.

During the afternoon a brother of the prisoner called at the East Fifty-ninth-street Police-station to see him, and from this gentleman some further particulars of the antecedents of Francisco were learned. According to his statement, insanity has long been hereditary in the family. Francisco had for years been subject to fits of temporary insanity, and from this terrible affliction all his troubles had arisen. He was at one time quite wealthy, but owing to his derangement of mind he was compelled to neglect his business, and consequently became reduced in circumstances. He obtained the position of overseer of a sugar plantation, but losing the confidence of his employers owing to his singular actions he was discharged. He failed to obtain any further employment there, and his three sons and his son-in-law, having become compromised in the Cuban revolt and taken refuge in this City, he determined to come on to this City to join them. He arrived here about three years ago, with his wife, and took up his abode with Mr. Menocal, his son-in-law. He subsequently went to Philadelphia, looking for employment, but failed to find anything to do to support his wife. Their domestic relations had always been unhappy, and quarrels between them were frequent. His brother also stated that four of his nephews are now insane. One of them is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and another has made several attempts to commit suicide. A third nephew went to Cuba when the revolution against Spain broke out there, and announced himself as the "Liberator of Cuba." He stalked about the streets of Havana in a grotesque costume, shouting, "Viva Cuba libre," and making other demonstrations, which aroused the ire of the resident Spaniards and almost cost him his life. He was arrested, but, finding that he was hopelessly insane, the authorities released him. Other instances of insanity in the family were narrated to our reporter which would lead to the conclusion that the accused was deranged when he shot his wife. Francisco will be detained at the Tombs to await the death or recovery of his wife.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Pistol Practice—Paris Green and Arsenic—Scalded to Death.

At 2¼ o'clock yesterday morning, while Officer Murphy, of the Second Precinct, was on post in Thirty-seventh-street, he was called by Capt. Brady, of the sloop Alfred, lying at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, East River, to expel a crowd of drunken men and women, who had boarded the sloop and were acting in a very disorderly manner. The officer accompanied Capt. Brady to his vessel and drove the disorderly characters away. In a few moments they returned, and the officer drove them away again and pursued them up Thirty-seventh-street, toward First-avenue. When the crowd had gained the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, one of the men turned and fired two shots in rapid succession at the officer. The latter at once drew his revolver and fired four shots at his assailants, whereupon the crowd broke and fled. The officer pursued the man, but did not succeed in capturing him. None of the shots fired during the encounter took effect.

Early yesterday morning, an unknown woman, about thirty years of age, was found in Greene-street, insensible from liquor, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Johanna March, aged two years, died suddenly on Saturday evening, at her parents' residence, No. 512 East Thirteenth-street, from eating arsenic, which was kept in the house for the purpose of killing rats.

Dennis W. Covell, aged fifty-four, residing at No. 634 Eighth-avenue, attempted to commit suicide, on Saturday night, by cutting his throat with a razor, at his residence, but did not succeed in inflicting a serious wound. He was arrested and committed to prison.

Catherine Fields, aged twenty-three, of No. 408 East Fifteenth-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning, by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Republican Victory in Florida—Attempted Democratic Frauds.

The official canvass of the votes cast in Florida may not be made for several weeks, but a very careful statement has been made by the Republican State Committee of the result in each county, which shows that the Republican ticket for State officers and member of Congress has been elected by an average majority of 2,290, and that the Republican electoral ticket, headed by Hon. A. A. Knight, is elected by at least 3,000 majority. The Committee, however, show that the Democrats are scheming to defraud the Republicans of their victory by false returns and a fraudulent count. They say: "Alachua County gave the Republican ticket a majority of 734 votes; but the county canvassers, for the purpose of defeating a Republican Senator, and of reducing this Republican majority, fraudulently and illegally threw out 474 Republican votes, thus reducing this majority to 287. Marion County gave the Republican ticket a majority of 338 votes; but the county canvassers fraudulently and illegally threw out 296 Republican votes, thus reducing this majority to 42. Hamilton County gave a Republican majority of 6 votes; but the county canvassers illegally threw out every Republican vote, thus giving the Democrats a majority of 451 votes. Hernando County gave the Democrats a majority of about 175 votes, but the county canvassers illegally threw out one or more precincts, thus increasing the Democratic majority to 180. By this means the Republican majority, as shown by the true and false returns sent forward to Tallahassee from the various counties, is only about 1,100, while the actual vote cast by the people at the polls makes this majority nearly 2,300. It thus appears that, even with the frauds already perpetrated, the returns show a large majority for the Republican ticket, but to destroy this, another and a more infamous fraud is contemplated by the baffled Democratic managers; this is nothing less than to induce the State canvassers, whose duty it is to canvass all the returns and to declare who is elected, to throw out one or more entire counties, (Leon County, with 1,577 Republican majority, is mentioned as one county to be rejected,) and so give the Democratic ticket a majority of votes, and count the Democratic candidates in. One of the State canvassers is Hon. J. C. Gibbs, Secretary of State, a colored man and a Republican. We believe the party can rely upon him to see that justice is done. We believe that he will be true to his people, and that no bribes the Democracy can offer will induce him to betray his party. Another of the State canvassers is Hon. R. H. Gamble, a Democrat, but a gentleman of strict integrity, who has already—when acting as canvasser two years ago—put himself upon record as opposed to throwing out any votes which were honestly cast, and we do not believe that this gentleman will now stultify himself, and sacrifice his honor as an officer and a gentleman, simply to put into office men who were not elected, at the bidding of desperate Democratic politicians."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A [illegible].

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Augustus Schell is now President of the New-York Historical Society, a position which has heretofore been occupied by such men as Albert Gallatin, Luther Bradish, Frederic de Peyster, Hamilton Fish, &c. Now, Sir, I should think if this man has any sense of decency left, (after associating with Gould, Fisk, Smith, Tweed, Morrissey, Matt. Brennan, and others of that ilk for so long,) he would resign and not bring disgrace on this respectable society by still remaining as its President.

Respectfully yours,
A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872.

Perils of Railroad Travel—A Lady's Complaint.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to vent my woes through the columns of your valuable paper. This evening I took the 8:10 train from Thirtieth-street, and at about Fiftieth-street a stone was thrown through my window, breaking out half of the glass. Fortunately, I was not hurt. The gentleman in the seat with me said that it was by no means an unusual occurrence for windows to be broken in in that style. It certainly is not an agreeable reflection, when you enter an evening train on the Hudson River Road, that you may leave it minus a nose or with one eye or ear less than you had at starting. To some minds it may seem an inducement, but the great majority of the public do not appreciate such things. If it is a possible thing to induce the young gentlemen of Tenth-avenue to stop such practices, I hope measures will be taken to do so. M.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Why We are Armed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the matter of carrying arms, will you hear the plea of a law-abiding citizen? I object, as do several of my friends, to this practice. Now, I wish to say that we are always armed men. We attend the evening party, and the revolver lies in our breasts; we attend places of worship, it is still with us. Even at the funeral, we find it still there, silent, but ready at any moment. We remember Avery Putnam, a defenceless man, with two weak women at his side; they insulted with foul words and gestures; he menaced with the words, "I'll give you hell;" and when the car stops, on one of the most public thoroughfares, he is killed. We look all the more carefully to our weapons, when acting as escorts to our mothers, wives, daughters. Can you ask why we are armed, or blame us? We have thought of this old horror, revived by fresh ones, quickly following, and have determined to protect those dear to us, as well as our own lives, desperately and dearly, at all hazards. So, Mr. Editor, while our murderers rest from their labors, what are we to do?

ONE OF THE ARMED MEN.
SATURDAY, Nov. 23, 1872.

City Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Looking to some relief from the miserable system of horse railroads by the substitution of steam, has it ever been brought to your notice that in Vienna the horse-cars are not stopped, as with us, at the precise spot where a passenger may desire to get out, but at certain places along the different routes, which are designated by a placard? The system seems to work admirably, and a great deal of time would be saved by such an arrangement here. If, instead of stopping as we do at every half block, the cars were stopped at every fifth block, the transit to the upper part of the City could be made in one half of the time it is now, and to accomplish so desirable an end to the masses, it would be no very great hardship for the individuals to walk at furthest two and one-half blocks. If the system were once inaugurated, the people could not, I believe, be induced, from choice, to go back to the present one, the saving in time and increase of comfort would be so great. If steam is substituted for horses—as it is devoutly to be hoped it will be—the cars should be twice as large as they are now, with seats on top, as they are in every other civilized country where the travel warrants it.

Very respectfully, C. W. W.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1872.

Humanity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

People who write such letters as that in your Saturday's issue over the above signature, show only how very much room there is for the real article. He states that there was a "burst of sympathy" for the poor horses from the occupants of that overloaded car, but does not state that one of them, not even himself, declared their sympathy by protesting and starting off to walk down town, which would have done more real good than writing a bushel of complaints to a newspaper. It would not have been wise or beneficial to have jumped off and put their shoulders to the car, but it would have shown practical sympathy. When we consider that of those who ride on horse-cars, even in "epizoötic" times, only about an average of one-fourth have any occasion to do so, except by reason of having five cents to spare, it seems a pity that practical consideration has not been more strongly urged upon the public. What can a poor driver and conductor do between employers who send them out and a public who will ride while there is a car to ride in, even for a mile or less, no matter what the cost to man or beast? Yours respectfully,

NOV. 18, 1872. FAITH BY WORKS.

The Broadway Widening Case—Necessity of the West Side Improvement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This important case will soon come up before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal from Judge Gilbert's confirmation, which we hope will be sustained, thereby settling forever the Broadway widening matter, a greatly-needed improvement, which must be no longer delayed in carrying into execution. The west side has been kept back too long in the current of improvement by this great impediment, and which can be overcome by the widening and straightening of Broadway as proposed, without further delay. It is of the utmost importance to the City at large, and to the property-owners as well, that this measure, so long delayed, should be prosecuted with all possible dispatch. That delay is injurious, because it prevents building on the line of that thoroughfare, and damages all property in that vicinity and above it, and that these are considerations which we hope will not be overlooked by the Supreme Court. I need not say that the property-owners in general regard the proposed widening and straightening as absolutely necessary, Broadway being to the west side what the small end of a funnel is to the larger one—the former representing the distributing part, while the latter is the receiver. With Broadway widened and straightened from Thirty-second-street to Fifty-ninth-street, a grand avenue of communication is established from the Battery through the heart of the City to the future homes of the wealthy classes on the west side. It is not difficult to foresee the future of this section by carrying out at once the proposed widening and straightening of Broadway. JOSIAH JEX.

No. 18 EAST FORTIETH-STREET, Monday, Nov. 18, 1872.

The Northwestern Indians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A meeting was held yesterday, at No. 21 Bible House, of ladies connected with the various Episcopal churches of this City, to consult upon measures for helping the Indians of the North-west. It would seem as if movements of this kind ought to be very general among the churches of the entire country, and that no religious community, who had any knowledge on the subject whatever, could fail to see that it was one of its first duties to do all in its power to assist President Grant in his noble and judicious plans for the preservation and civilization of the Indian race. Hitherto it has been impossible to do anything but to alleviate misery and plant some seeds of civilization here and there. With the present policy of the Government, and its wise general plans, there is a place and work for all the Christian people of the land in connection with the Government, and their work is absolutely essential to the accomplishment of President Grant's plans. The future historian of these times must place a deep and lasting stigma upon the practical Christianity of the nation, if the plans of the civil Government are allowed to fail through want of co-operation from the churches, and if ignorance, indifference, or political prejudice prevent our fulfilling our duty to the race we have displaced. Every one who has looked into the subject at all knows that the treatment to which the Indians have been subjected from corrupt political agents and border ruffians, has been simply atrocious. And that their sufferings, especially among the tribes of the North-west, have been beyond description. The history of one tribe, who were placed upon a reservation of tolerably good land, which they cultivated for a year or two with good success, and were then, without any notice, forced to leave their homes, and moved some 300 miles further West, and left upon a sand-bank just at the commencement of Winter, their reservation having excited some white man's cupidity, is a fair specimen of the treatment they have hitherto almost universally received. That the Indians can be civilized and Christianized no one who reads the history of the Jesuit, the Moravian, or of present missions, can doubt, and if instead of this, they are allowed through intolerable misery to waste away and die, we must give up the belief in a righteous Judge of the universe, or feel that He "will be the avenger of all such." It would seem that no Christian philosopher could look forward to the growth of our nation into that high development of intellectual and moral civilization which we now expect—who was conscious of such a canker in its midst. If the Indians are knowingly and willfully allowed to be destroyed, it must undermine in the nation all those humane and Christian feelings which are the foundations of modern civilization.

It has been stated again and again by the Government, and was shown at the meeting yesterday, that its plans will be utterly fruitless unless carried out by the people—that they cannot do what is needed by the Indians, especially in the North-west. They can only enable them to drag out a wretched existence. Teaching, tools, means for agriculture, must come from the people of the country. G. L.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1872.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Keene (N. H.) Sentinel.

The TIMES has an immense circulation, and is valuable not only as a sound Republican paper, but as a faithful chronicler of important events transpiring at home and abroad. Its very full report of the elections in the different States on the morning of the 6th, and its extended and faithful account of the great Boston fire in its issue of Monday morning, are evidences of the zeal and enterprise of those who conduct it.

From the Fishkill Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has made a noble record during the last two years. In the first place identified in the movement against the New-York Ring, it for a while stood almost alone in the good fight in the City. Secondly, it has stood foremost in setting forth in true colors the deception of the self-styled "reformers," who aimed, by making Horace Greeley President, to place the United States Government into the hands of some of the worst political corruptionists of the day, and to make the Kuklux element the ruling power at the South.

New-York Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

The TIMES has fairly placed itself at the head of the New-York Press, in vigor, pluck and public spirit, within the last eighteen months. The commercial and better class of citizens openly admit that their personal debt and the public debt to the TIMES is beyond measure. The TIMES' election news, and the mode of publishing it by stereopticon, have outdone all former exploits of the New-York Press. Over 1,000 dispatches, with specials deciding the vote of thirty States, placed its Wednesday issue out of sight of all rivals.

From the Watertown Times.

Among Republican newspapers of national reputation, which have rendered conspicuous and valuable service in the late campaign, none have been more effectual or untiring in their work, or more faithful to the people and to the real cause of reform than the NEW-YORK TIMES and *Harper's Weekly*. The former, always a careful and candid paper, has been especially so during the late heated political contest. Its first great national triumph was the result of its relentless fight against that god of modern Democracy, Tammany Hall, and its unprincipled leaders. New-York was the worst ruled City in the world—and against the powerful men who robbed her as highwaymen rob their victims—powerful through the fruits of their ill-gotten millions, the TIMES proclaimed war to the knife. It did this in the face of threatened violence from those in power, and the whole nation wondered at its developments. The TIMES' siege of Tammany was watched with almost as much eagerness as was the siege of Vicksburg. But the victory was gained and the downfall of the corruptest ring ever known—and the late crushing defeat of the Democracy, which excused and shielded it as long as possible, are, in a great measure, due to the persistent and energetic fight waged by this gallant newspaper. The TIMES, since it pounced upon this Tammany tiger so fiercely in 1871 and held its foot upon the throat of this gigantic hydra of corruption, until the law and the people came forward to its relief, has pursued its upright course with a vigor and a careful consistency that must have approved itself to the attention of all who have perused its columns, and has made for itself a record which has never been equaled in the history of journalism in this or in any other country. In the great Metropolis of the nation, it has been the fearless champion of the Republican Party, and has fought the great political battles almost alone and single-handed. Whether defensive or offensive, it spared not its victim, and the whole country learned to rely on its power. That reliance was never in vain, and we believe we state what is a fact when we say that the NEW-YORK TIMES has inspired more courage and confidence in the hearts of those who fought with it the battles of the campaign than any other agency whatever. During the canvass two campaign editions were issued, both of which reached a circulation of over a quarter of a million copies. These were, beyond all doubt, the most effective campaign documents produced—containing the essence of every important question entering into the contest.

We conclude this branch of our theme by giving a graceful quotation from *Harper's Weekly:*

"The defeat of the coalition, therefore, in the City and in the State, is the final stroke in the great Reform movement of last year, and the spirit, the enterprise, and the vigor of the TIMES have been undiminished from the beginning. It has, undoubtedly, grateful evidence of the popular appreciation of its services in a rapidly enlarging circulation, while the great body of intelligent and honest citizens of New-York will never forget their obligation to the brave journal that grappled with Tammany Hall and left it vanquished and powerless upon the field."

Baptism Without Water.

Rev. Charles Voysey has introduced, in London, a service for the "dedication and benediction" of children, in lieu of baptism. The new ceremony was performed on Nov. 31, and is thus described:

"Yesterday forenoon a well-dressed congregation filled St. George's Hall, Langham-place, the numbers being due to the public announcement that 'the service of the dedication and benediction of children would be performed for the first time, being a substitute for the ancient ceremony of baptism.' On examining the precincts of the platform and round about (reserved seats) it was plain that but one child was there to be 'dedicated' and receive a 'benediction.' At the left side of the reading-desk stood a highly respectable looking young couple, and on their left a friend held in her arms a fine male infant, apparently some months old. Godfather or godmother there was none, and the party stood and knelt by themselves—somewhat apart from the occupants of the front reserved seats. All eyes were naturally turned upon them, but the parents did not cease to pay the utmost attention to their devotions. When the usual hymns were sung, and prayers said, Rev. C. Voysey descended from the platform, or stage, and taking his place in front of the parents of the child, commenced the 'Order of Service for the Dedication and Benediction of Children,' composed by himself, and performed yesterday for the first time. It should be stated that it was after the reading of the second lesson that the 'service' was commenced. The latter began with an exhortation, in which occurred the following passages: 'The father and mother of this child now present desire us to join with them in giving thanks to the Lord and giver of life for His precious gift to them, for all His mercy in supporting them under their anxieties, and for granting a happy issue out of much pain and sorrow. They have brought this child into the congregation of those who love the Lord and trust him, that we may with one accord make our prayers on his behalf, that he may grow up in health of mind, body, and estate, and be a blessing to his family, to his country, and to the world at large. * * * By this our solemn service we would as it were dedicate and consecrate this infant's soul and body to the service of God.' Then followed prayers for the parents and child, with responses from the choir. After the singing of a hymn, Mr. Voysey turned to the father and mother, and asked, 'What is the name of this child?' The father answered, but the name was inaudible. The congregation stood all this time, and here the 'order of service' prescribes that 'the minister shall take the child in his arms,' and say certain words 'in the name of the congregation.' Accordingly Mr. Voysey took the infant, and resting it on his left arm, said, 'We receive this child (naming him) at the hands of his father and mother, and here with one accord solemnly dedicate him to the service of Almighty God, our Heavenly Father * * * May God hear our prayer, and make this child a brave soldier of the truth and of every righteous cause.' The whole congregation responded 'Amen,' the little fellow crying, not very loudly, the while. The 'benediction' came next. Mr. Voysey, addressing the infant by his newly-acquired name, said: 'We give thee welcome in the name of the Lord; the Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord mercifully encompass thy life with joy and peace. The eyes of the Lord be ever upon thee, to give thee courage under temptation, and to cheer thy heart in the day of thy sorrow,' &c. At the conclusion of the 'welcome' the congregation said 'Amen,' and then Mr. Voysey gave back the child to its parents. The ceremony ended by the singing of 'Glory to God in the Highest,' followed by a hymn of praise and thanksgiving from the Revised Prayer-book. The services of the day were then proceeded with."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

200	N. C. Coal	47½	600	North-western	190
200	Western Union	78¼	200	do	c.195
200	do .....s3.	78½	3300	do	c.200
200	do	78½	100	do	c.199
400	do	78¼	100	do	c.200
100	Mariposa	2	300	do	c.205
100	Pacific Mail	85¼	300	do	c.212
100	Atlantic Mail	12½	500	do	c.220
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	93½	500	do	c.225
100	do	93¾	500	do	c.229
100	Union Pacific	35½	400	do	c.229
100	do	35	200	do	c.230
400	Erie Railroad	53	700	N. W. Pref.	87¼
200	do	52¾	400	Rock Island	109¼
200	do .....b3.	52¾	100	do	109¼
100	do	52¾	100	do	109¼
100	do	52½	100	Tol. & Wab.	68¼
100	do .....u. r.	52¾	700	do	68¼
100	do	52¾	100	do	67½
100	do	52¾	300	Ohio & Miss.	45¼
200	do .....c.	52¾	100	do	45¾
300	do	52¾	100	do	45¼
200	do	52¾	900	do	45¼
100	do	52¾	200	do .....s3.	45½
600	Lake Shore	89¾	400	B., H. & Erie	7¼
500	do	89¾	100	do	7¼
400	do	89¾	100	C., C. & I. C.	32¼
200	do .....b3.	89¾	100	do	32¼
120	C., C., C. & I.	89	600	do	32
			400	do	31¾

MONDAY, Nov. 25—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local, and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 23, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$488,700
Decrease in Specie	1,489,000
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	832,300
Decrease in Deposits	4,873,000
Decrease in Circulation	22,500

	Nov. 25, '71.	Nov. 16, '72.	Nov. 23, '72.
National Capital	$73,153,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	15,516,600	16,734,200	16,734,200
Total	$88,669,600	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans	288,403,700	276,952,000	276,464,300
Gold and Gold Notes	16,222,800	13,590,200	12,101,200
Other Legal Tenders	53,634,900	46,731,600	45,899,300
Deposits	219,220,800	204,524,600	199,651,600
Circulation	30,089,500	27,599,300	27,576,800
In Sub-Treasury	74,074,758	66,445,716	64,760,500

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 16, '72.	Nov. 23, '72.	Nov. 25, '72.
Deposits	$204,524,600	$199,651,600	$219,220,800
Circulation	27,599,300	27,576,800	30,089,500
Total	$232,123,900	$227,228,400	$249,310,300
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$58,030,975	$56,807,100	$62,327,575
Actual basis	60,321,800	58,000,500	69,917,700
Excess	$2,290,825	$1,193,400	$7,590,125
Rate of money	7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.	6@7 ₱ ct.

The Bank return, while showing a further loss of about $1,100,000 on the Lawful Money surplus, is still above the 25 ₱ cent. line, although the pressure for Money through the week induced the apprehension that the Banks were losing more Greenbacks that the average here confirms. The Treasury afforded some relief on Wednesday by paying out $2,250,000 Greenbacks for United States 5-20s, purchased for the Sinking Fund. Part of these were paid back the next day for Gold. There has been a large withdrawal of Deposits at Bank since last Monday, partly out of the Government Deposit Banks, by transfer to the Sub-Treasury. The Money market left off close on Saturday. The Brokers paid 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest to carry Stocks over to Monday, and 5 to 7 ₱ cent. to carry over Gold.

In the Gold market there was an attempted *corner* on Friday, not on the scarcity of the Cash Gold, but by a "lock up" for a few hours, or for the day, through the machinery of the Gold Exchange Bank, (where the Gold clearings are made between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.,) and the extensive use of Certified Currency Checks on the other Banks. But part of these means failed the *cornerers* before the operation was completed, and their credit for Certifications at Bank was suddenly cut short by a recent order from the Clearing-house of the Associated Banks forbidding the use of Certifications when known, or believed to be, to promote a "lock up" of Money in any shape. The *corner* not only failed to be carried out, but the circumstances attending the movement directed attention to the workings of the Gold Clearances through the Gold Exchange Bank, which were found so insecure and disastrous in a season of excitement in September, 1869. The machinery may have been improved since, but it is still used far more by professional Gold speculators than for regular trade and banking purposes, which could be sufficiently served through the Associated Bank Clearing-house, (where Gold Checks are now daily cleared,) but for the arbitrary rules of the Gold-room. It is, to be sure, permitted the Banker or Importer to buy or sell Gold in the Room, *Ex*-Gold Exchange Bank, (*i. e.*, without its machinery in settlement,) but this is deemed exceptional, and usually involves a small difference in price. If the repeated tricks of the last fortnight are attempted again, prudent men may resolve, as a rule, to take the chances of the open market rather than the hazard of another injunction on the Gold Exchange Bank, as after Black Friday, three years ago.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $6,625,579, against $6,891,411 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,725,763, against $5,059,208 same week in 1871. The Export of Gold and Silver, $232,624, against $416,014 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,114,187.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

January	$35,637,174	Oct. 5	$3,644,238
February	38,628,442	Oct. 12	6,606,985
March	38,227,070	Oct. 19	5,301,197
April	46,388,319	Oct. 26	7,459,511
May	42,483,217	Nov. 2	6,487,625
June	30,609,828	Nov. 9	8,697,583
July	36,024,381	Nov. 16	5,717,907
August	42,892,129	Nov. 23	6,625,579
September	34,290,960		
Total			$400,821,099
Same time last year			350,566,992
Increase since last year			$50,254,107

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,950,004	Oct. 2	$4,716,438
February	17,975,009	Oct. 9	6,225,767
March	16,539,019	Oct. 15	6,114,156
April	17,689,784	Oct. 22	5,366,824
May	15,889,947	Oct. 29	5,470,104
June	20,691,580	Nov. 6	5,272,000
July	20,060,988	Nov. 13	5,365,829
August	19,464,143	Nov. 20	5,725,763
September	19,684,798		
Total since Jan. 1			$210,924,893
Same time last year			215,516,989
Decrease since Jan. 1			$4,592,096
Gold, Nov. 23, 1872			112½ ₱ cent.
Gold, Nov. 25, 1871			110⅛ ₱ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$1,640,362	Oct. 5	$2,101,404
February	972,657	Oct. 12	155,234
March	2,713,604	Oct. 19	719,988
April	4,490,713	Oct. 26	1,416,535
May	14,850,500	Nov. 2	1,172,556
June	12,538,202	Nov. 9	433,932
July	17,248,688	Nov. 16	2,975,449
August	2,556,148	Nov. 23	232,624
September	1,432,635		
Total			$67,590,092
Same time last year			61,553,570
Increase since Jan. 1			$6,036,522

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt, in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$13,698,426	January	$15,184,500
February	14,941,939	February	2,582,182
March	14,558,571	March	3,8 4,454
April	14,329,376	April	665,366
May	11,338,304	May	12,077,557
June	7,402,894	June	2,303,835
July	7,682,817	July	16,951,456
August	13,960,758	August	3,076,096
September	13,891,688	September	2,723,233
October	11,314,166	October	5,515,309
Nov. 2	626,000	Nov. 2	1,343,752
Nov. 9	1,840,571	Nov. 9	1,850,336
Nov. 16	1,942,408	Nov. 16	1,730,834
Nov. 23	2,114,187	Nov. 23	1,408,439
Total, 1872	$135,652,435	Total, 1872	$71,711,312
Total, 1871	144,309,962	Total, 1871	81,020,228

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Nov. 25, '71.
American Gold	113⅜@114@112⅞	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	113⅜@112½	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅜@.15	114¾
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	110⅛@110	....
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	110⅛@110⅛	103⅛
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	87½@87	91⅞
New-York Central	93⅛@92@93⅞	92⅞
Rock Island	108@107⅛@110@109⅛	108⅞
North-west Common	84@100@92@230	62
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛@45⅛	42⅞
St. Paul Common	52@52⅛	56⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74⅛@75	78⅛
Toledo and Wabash	69⅛@67⅞	64⅞
Union Pacific	34⅛@36@35	27⅞
Erie	52@57@52⅛	30⅛
Western Telegraph	77⅛@75⅛@78⅛	67⅛
Pacific Mail	85⅞@85@89@86⅝	47⅞
Lake Shore	88⅛@87⅛@90⅛@89⅛	82

The past week will be memorable in the reports of the Stock Exchange for the great North-west *corner* of Friday and Saturday. No such record as $230 per share for a non-dividend stock, recently starting up from $70 per share, ever before appeared in the registered or official sales of the Exchange Board. Nor was any one of the periodical cornering operations in the Stock market of the last twenty years attended by such extraordinary circumstances. Its parallel is only found in the Gold conspiracy of Black Friday in 1869, engineered by the same parties, though in more harmony than at present, and with Fisk, Jr., to help them.

As remarked in our Sunday edition, of Saturday's market, some heavy differences on the *cornered* stock were paid out on comparatively small lines of 200@300@500@1,000 shares each, say on the basis of 150 ₱ cent., to settle contracts at 78@80@85@90 ₱ cent. On the failure of other parties to deliver the stock at 2½ P. M., the excitement at the Exchange was renewed in all the intensity of Friday night, and the buying, under the rule, was attended by the rapid and enormous rise from 150 to 230 ₱ cent.! The utmost curiosity was felt as to the names and ability of the real principals to these overwhelming losses. Some of the Brokers standing in the breach at the Stock Exchange are of the best houses on the Street. One of these firms, Messrs. Kenyon, Cox & Co., with whom Mr. Drew has a special capital of $300,000, promptly paid out the best part of this sum, in default of Mr. Drew to deliver the Stock which they had sold or borrowed for his accommodation. A younger firm, through whom 3,000 shares were borrowed for Mr. Drew, were subjected to the rule; but had not received Mr. Drew's check for the difference at the close of business on Saturday. He will probably take care of them this morning. Other houses were promptly protected by their principals, and the losses paid.

An important settlement, perhaps the most important of the whole affair, remains unadjusted between Jay Gould, acting for himself and the North-west party, and Henry N. Smith, his late confederate, who, after selling North-west heavily *short*, caused Gould to be arrested, at a critical hour on Friday, for the purpose of breaking the *corner*. It is not yet known what is to come of this settlement, but, as Smith is said to have replied to a summons of surrender, on Saturday, that Jay Gould might go at once to the very hot place, to which it was generally supposed, until the Vanderbilt people gave him grace, he would certainly go in the end, we may assume that Smith will keep his Money and leave his Brokers, with whom both he and Gould are special partners, to settle among themselves. It is already intimated that Gould can be made a general partner in all three of the confederate firms, and as such cannot exact differences in his own favor, if Smith should refuse them, except on final dissolution. One of these firms is supposed to be in the confidence of Gould in the North-west *corner*, another employed by Smith to fight the *corner* and to *Bull* the Gold Room, and the third is the lineal successor of the house of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., of 1869 notoriety. It this intimation or threat should be resorted to by Smith, or by his Brokers, under his instructions, the profits of the *corner* will, of course, be greatly curtailed, or else indefinitely delayed, unless Gould should force an immediate settlement of the affairs of the confederate firms in bankruptcy, or the Stock Exchange should be appealed to by some third or intervening party.

The only interest that the public need feel in the sequel to this disgraceful squabble is that both conspirators against the peace and integrity of the Stock Exchange and the Gold market, may be used up and literally driven out of the Street, as they ought to have been, and could have been, with a little pluck on the part of their victims after Black Friday. It is to be apprehended, however, that no such good luck is in store for Wall-street. Smith will, probably, keep most of his Money for future guerrilla raids upon the market, while Jay Gould, with the odor of respectability from his new alliances, will become a greater power in the Street than ever, *provided* he is not brought to book on the Erie robbery, which Mr. Horace F. Clark and Mr. Augustus Schell mean *he shall not be* until he has served or cheated them of their purposes.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

We receive DEPOSITS and allow interest on daily balances, issue interest-bearing CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, make COLLECTIONS in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange for INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, and especially recommend to the attention of investors the SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which are issued either coupon or registered, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; interest is paid in gold, May and November. The smaller denominations are nearly exhausted, and of the $1,000 bonds we have only a small supply remaining. At their present price they yield *over seven per cent. income in gold.*

This great work is about completed; there are now nearly 400 miles finished, and only about 25 miles remain to unite the Atlantic tide-waters to the Ohio River Valley by the shortest and easiest rail-route possible.

The quantities of white oak, poplar, pine, walnut, and other valuable timbers; the cannel, splint, and bituminous coals; the varieties of iron ores; the limestone, salt, and other products, render the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad probably the most attractive location for coal-mining, iron-making, and kindred manufactures and industries, in the United States.

The Company have, at considerable expense, caused a geological survey to be made of the route of the road by Prof. Ridgeway. Copies of his valuable Report, with map, and also a pamphlet containing the latest information in reference to the present condition and future prospects of the road, can be had on application at our office.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers' and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

☞ NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that this new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau st.

TO INVESTORS.

We are selling at par and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample Land security on which these bonds rest, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its equipments, and earnings. The lands of the Company thus far sold have realized $5 97 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

WORK FOR THE POOR.

What is Being Done for the Destitute in the Fifth and Eighth Wards—Contributions Last Week.

In connection with the work of St. John's Guild among the poor of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, a building has been secured in Hudson-street sufficiently large to accommodate 200 females, where the manufacture of shirts will be commenced today. In response to the appeal for sewing-machines, twelve have already been furnished; yet a large number of destitute but skillful operators will have to remain unemployed until more machines can be procured. A very desirable feature of this establishment is that there are several rooms in which mothers can leave their little children under competent nurses, who have been engaged, while they themselves are earning a subsistence. This was found absolutely necessary, from the fact that there are so many mothers with small children who could not otherwise leave their homes. In visiting among the poor during the past few days, many additional cases of sickness and distress were found and promptly relieved, while 148 garments made by the ladies of this vicinity were given out in two days to children and their mothers who were suffering from scanty clothing. Several good situations have been obtained for unemployed persons, though many more are still seeking for work. Subscriptions may be sent to C. V. B. Ostrander, President Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, No. 142 Broadway; Geo. J. N. Zabriskie, Cashier People's Bank, corner Canal and Thompson streets; J. L. Davies, of Sheldon & Co., No. 677 Broadway; N. P. Hossack, No. 15 West Twenty first-street; Rev. A. Wiswall, St. John's Chapel, Varick-street. The following additional subscriptions have been received:

Amount previously acknowledged during the week, $2,219 38.

Alonzo S. Walkee	$100	Clarkson Crolius	$5
G. K. Lansing	100	William Dennis	5
John Aitkin	100	John Shortan	5
Miss S. McFadden	100	Minnie Appleton	5
Jas. Price	100	Katie Wille	5
Wm. Sheerman	100	Adele Taylor	5
Robt. J. Nelson	100	Josie Morell	5
Wm. C. Hanna	50	Emily Slatter	5
C. A. Bloomfield	25	Mary Miller	5
Henry DeWitt	25	Rosie Gaston	5
Wm. Eagle	25	Ella Viele	5
Sarah Parker	12	Maria Caragher	5
Francis Schreiner	12	Maria Dugan	5
J. S. Boggs	12	Eleanor Betts	5
B. A. G. Bower	12	Maggie Bonner	5
Wm. M. Burdge	10	Miss Bridges	6
The Misses Harvey	10	Maria Bridges	6
J. G. Hill	5	Annie Bridges	6
Mrs. P. Candee	5	Mrs. Appleyard	6
Martin Berg	5	Louis Aschoff	6
Mrs. Cole	5	Charles Henry	5
Mrs. Caroline Grant	6	Mary Redfern	5
Henry Clos	5	Wm. Allen	5
Wm. Rasman	5	Annie Bell	5
Wm. Callan	5	Ella Jones	5
Master J. Leggat	5	Emma Burbank	5

The Government Suits Against William F. Weld & Co.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin, Nov. 23.

The exact position taken by the Government in the case of Messrs. William F. Weld & Co., which has long been a leading topic among business men, may be gathered from the following remarks of Gen. B. F. Butler, counsel for the Government.

The firm of William F. Weld & Co., he said, was one of long standing and engaged in an extensive business in this city. The senior member, Mr. William F. Weld, had withdrawn from the firm several years ago, and the present suit was brought against Richard G. Weld, Richard Baker, and George W. Weld. They were sued for duties on four cargoes and six different importations within five years. They had defrauded the Government by collusion with Government officers, so as to get nutmegs through the Custom-house at less than their actual weight; getting a greater amount of tare allowed than the tare actually was, and procuring excessive damages on goods. When the Government became convinced that frauds were being perpetrated, and the books and papers of the firm were demanded, Mr. Baker requested three hours for consultation. This was allowed him; but during that time Mr. Baker was engaged in burning papers, but enough remained for the Government to sustain its charges of fraud. They should be able to show, if he was not greatly mistaken, that the business of Weld & Co. had been carried on for a series of years on a perfect scheme of fraud and collusion, by which the Government had been cheated out of a large amount of revenue. After stating what was the general course of business among importers, Gen. Butler said they had obtained the sales-book of the firm, and although goods were invoiced at underweight and excessive tare was allowed, the Government would be able to show that the firm sold more goods than there were duties paid, sold them at less tare than they were invoiced, and at sound prices, in cases where they had claimed and been allowed damages.

They would also show that letters were written by the firm to their correspondents in the East Indies, instructing them that in each invoice of nutmegs to have fifty or one hundred cases of very heavy tare, and then perhaps the firm might be able to get a heavy tare on the whole invoice. When the nutmegs arrived here they were packed in tiers in the private warehouse of the firm, so that the heavy boxes should be in front. This was done in nearly every instance of importation, and the tare was never fixed by the Custom-house officer until he had had a private consultation with Mr. Baker. In one instance, one case of nutmegs only was a little moldy, and yet out of an invoice of 375 boxes, Mr. Baker got an allowance of ten per cent. The Government did very wrong, remarked Gen. Butler, in view of such facts, to seize the books and papers of the firm; it was a great constitutional wrong; yet it furnished conclusive evidence of fraud on the part of the firm. In another case of an invoice of 10,000 pounds of coffee, it would be shown that, while there were not twenty bags damaged, Mr. Baker got an allowance of 6,000 pounds. It would also appear that Mr. Baker knew and complained to his correspondents that coffee was musty when shipped, and yet he swore that it was damaged by sea water, and obtained an allowance. On an invoice of 12,000 bags Mr. Baker obtained damage allowance, when he said that 150 bags would cover it all. The piling up of bags of coffee, &c., in the manner above alluded to was the universal custom of the firm, and consequently the Custom-house officers were either deceived or in collusion with the firm. Gen. Butler further claimed that the firm was in collusion with parties in New-York, and that it would be established beyond doubt that this firm had accumulated wealth by defrauding the Government out of its just revenue.

Fortunate Finding of a Forgotten Bank Deposit.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Herald, Nov. 19.

Of course all our City readers know Major W. R. McBath, formerly Clerk of the Circuit Court of this county. For some years past misfortunes have followed fast upon each other's tread in the history of this gentleman, and on Sunday morning last his fortunes were at a very low ebb indeed. Despondent and almost hopeless of conciliating Dame Fortune, who seemed to have an unceasing and remorseless spite against him, he was carelessly turning over some old papers in a neglected bureau drawer. Among the papers was a certificate of deposit in the First National Bank, of this city, dated 1866, and for the amount of $1,276. The money had been deposited in the bank by Major McBath, and amid his subsequent troubles had been forgotten. Yesterday morning the certificate was presented and duly honored, and the Major was himself again.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	3,387	Oil-cake, pkgs	421
Copper, bbls	38	Beef, pkgs	586
Dried Fruit, pkgs	173	Cut-meats, pkgs	684
Eggs, bbls	1,043	Grease, pkgs	227
Flour, bbls	12,830	Lard, pkgs	495
Wheat, bushels	118,204	Lard, kegs	90
Corn, bushels	173,290	Stearine, pkgs	50
Oats, bushels	17,258	Butter, pkgs	3,274
Rye, bushels	7,489	Cheese, pkgs	6,328
Malt, bushels	28,650	Tallow, pkgs	71
Barley, bushels	69,424	Pea-nuts, bags	353
Grass-seed, bags	222	Rice, pkgs	116
Beans, bbls	165	Starch, boxes	251
Corn-meal, bbls	600	Tobacco, hhds	27
Oat-meal, bbls	50	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	42
Hops, bales	271	Whisky, bbls	319
Hides, No.	1,975	Wool, bales	212
Hides, bales	715	Oil, Red, bbls	50
Leather, sides	6,737	Oil, bbls	50
Moss, bales	6	Skins, bdls	3
Resin, bbls	115		

The export clearances hence for various ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, were as follows:

By the steamer Abyssinia, for Liverpool—24 bales Leather, 167 bags Ore, 3 casks Madder, 15 tcs. Tobacco, 1 case Tobacco, 133 bbls. Tallow, 23,420 bushels Wheat, 347 bbls. Oysters, 1,361 bbls. Apples, 1,300 bales Cotton, 15 pks. Furs.

By the steamer Adriatic, for Liverpool—23 bbls. Tallow, 1,160 bales Cotton, 767 boxes Cheese, 1,480 bbls. Apples, 799 boxes Bacon, 50 pchs. Syrup, 25 bbls. Cranberries, 152 hhds. Tallow, 1 Piano, 100 bbls. Pork, 125 pks. Butter, 49 cs. Tobacco, 50 tcs. Lard, 3 tcs. Hocks, 15 bbls. Fruit, 23,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Greece, for Liverpool—2,213 bales Cotton, 105 bags Sea Island Cotton, 23,429 bushels Corn, 31,800 bushels Wheat, 1,802 bbls. Apples, 206 hhds. Tallow, 210 boxes Bacon, 267 bbls. Flour, 200 tcs. Beef, 93 bales Buffalo Hides, 437 bags Clover-seed, 51 bales Hogs' Hair, 372 boxes Cheese, 300 quarter bbls. dried Apples, 137 cases Canned Goods, 11 cases Sewing-machines, 6 pks. Merchandise, 1,500 hogshead Staves.

By the steamer City of London, for Liverpool—262 sacks Oil-cake, 20 cases Drugs, 512 bbls. Oysters, 1,503 bbls. Apples, 15 cases Sewing-machines, 1,038 bales Cotton, 1,116 pks. Ore, 861 boxes Bacon, 10 bbls. Oysters, 7,392 boxes Cheese, 50 boxes Bellies, 26 boxes Hams.

By the steamer Iowa, for Liverpool—50 boxes Clocks, 60 hhds. Tallow, 246 hhds. Tobacco, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 25 boxes Bacon, 100 boxes Cheese, 300 tcs. Beef, 1,191 bales Cotton, 40 pks. Tongues, 99 bdls. Leather.

By the steamer Victoria, for Glasgow—37,926 bushels Wheat, 14 bales Duck, 157 cases Sewing-machines, 15 cases Tobacco, 2 cases Machinery, 751 bbls. Flour, 50 pks. Syrup, 50 casks Oxide Zinc, 50 bbls. Lard-oil, 15 boxes Bacon, 4 bbls. Tongues, 145 bbls. Pork, 428 pks. Tallow, 4443 bbls. Apples, 22 tcs. Hams, 1360 Oars, 404 Handspikes, 100 bbls. Peas, 245 boxes Bacon, 1071 bbls. Resin, 126 bales Hair, 30 bbls. Potatoes, 11,400 Staves, 300 tcs. Lard, 250 tcs. Beef, 8 casks Sperm-oil, 150 bbls. Oysters, 70 bbls. Fish-oil, 100 hhds. Syrup.

By the bark Helen Drummond, for London—14,544 bushels Wheat, 12,000 Staves, 81 bbls. Resin, 2,700 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer Hammonia, for Hamburg—640 tcs. Lard, 78 pks. Grease, 747 bags Coffee, 363 bags Seed, 69 bbls. Beef, 43 bales Tobacco, 390 cases Tobacco, 91 hhds. Tobacco, 268 bbls. Apples, 339 pks. Sewing-machines, 549 ingots Copper, 14 bdls. Whalebone, 150 boxes Bacon, 18 cases Cigars, 21 bdls. Paper, 15 bales Sarsaparilla, 598 Hides, 18 cases Spokes, 84 cases Can Fruits, 4 kegs Potash Salt, 50 hhds. Tallow, 15,547 bushels Wheat, 39 pks. Brandy, 15 cases Machinery.

By the steamer Main, for Bremen—425 bbls. Starch, 7,959 bushels Rye, 363 tcs. Lard, 300 firkins Lard, 325 boxes Bacon, 58 cases Oil Peppermint, 273 cases Tobacco, 30 hhds. Tobacco, 227 bales Tobacco, 154 bbls. Apples, 2 cases Rubber, 8 bbls. Casings, 13 cases Silk Velvet, 30 pks. Butter, 13 cases Cigars, 4 bbls. Beef, 750 bales Cotton.

By the bark Celeste, for Antwerp—2,533 tcs. Lard, 10 bbls. Tongues, 140 cases Tobacco, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 200 boxes Extract Logwood.

By the brig Maria, for Gibraltar—925 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Maresca, for Gibraltar—2,435 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ferrere, for Gibraltar—2,598 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Carolina, for Gibraltar—1,380 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Henry Parker, for Demerara—1,250 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Meal, 150 bbls. Pork, 10,180 lbs. Ham, 500 bbls. Bread, 400 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Bran, 380 bushels Peas, 1,000 reams Paper, 500 tins Lard, 200 pks. Wooden-ware, 150 boxes Cheese, 300 bbls. Potatoes, 150 carboys Acid, 300 cases Oil, 50 bbls. Glassware.

By the brig Morning Light for Demerara—15,000 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Corn-meal, 450 bbls. Bread, 75 bbls. Beef, 200 bags Corn, 6,900 lbs. Ham, 100 boxes Cheese, 500 pails Lard, 67 cases Matches, 50 bbls. Peas, 100 bbls. Pork, 100 carboys Acid, 200 Shooks.

By the schooner E. F. Law, for San Blas—450 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. Pork, 110 cases Kerosene, 61 pks. Beef, 2 tcs. Ham, 50 cases Drugs, 12 bags Rice, 30 boxes Corn-starch, 30 pails Butter, 25 boxes Cheese, 80 pks. Bread, 116 boxes Candles, 20 boxes Codfish, 55 pks. Lard.

By the steamer Erie, for Rio Janeiro, &c.—287 pks. Tea, 73 pks. Drugs, 26 pks. Hats, 50 cases Drills, 32 boxes Axes, 48 pks. Butter, 179 pks. Railroad Material, 26 cases Oil, 50 cases Sewing-machines, 4 cases Cotton Gins, 300 bbls. Flour, 3,994 bushels Corn, 201 pks. Brandy.

ASHES—Are quiet at $8 25 for Pots.

BAGGING—A sale was made, a day or two since, of 1,000 rolls Tudor Company's at 11½c. Beyond this no trade was reported. Prices are unchanged. In Bags, 100 bales brought 14½c.

COFFEE—Rio has been moderately active at former prices. Sales of 2,000 bags per Aquidue, and 2,100 bags per Talisman, in Baltimore, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm for spot delivery, and a trifle higher for futures, with a moderate business. The receipts at this port today were 3,557 bales, including 19 bales from Indianola, 1,004 bales from Savannah, 1,618 bales from Charleston, 498 bales from Norfolk, and 418 bales per rail. For future delivery (basis Low Middling) the sales have been as follows: Last evening, for November, 1,000 bales at 19⅛c.; December, 600 bales at 18¾c., 1,100 bales at 18 11-16c.; February, 100 bales at 19c., 500 bales at 18 15-16c.; March, 600 bales at 19⅛c.; April, 100 bales at 19⅜c.; 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; total, 4,100 bales. And today, for November, 1,900 bales at 19⅛c., 1,000 bales at 19 3-16c., 500 bales at 19⅛c.; December, 300 bales at 18 11-16c., 400 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 13-16c.; 100 bales, December, 18 11-16c.; 100 bales, January, 18¾c., together; January, 400 bales at 18¾c.; February, 200 bales at 19 1-16c.; March, 200 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c.; 300 bales at 19¼c.; April, 100 bales at 19⅜c., 600 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19½c.; May, 200 bales at 19⅝c.; total, 7,300 bales; grand total, 11,400 bales.

Sales Today.

	Today.	Last Ev'g.	Total.
Export	500	153	653
Consumption	172	125	297
Speculation	8	40	48
In Transit	...	100	100
Total	680	418	1,098

The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	16¾	17	17¼
Good Ordinary	18⅜	18⅜	18⅞	19⅛
Strict Good Ord'y	18 13-16	19	19⅛	19⅜
Low Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝
Middling	19⅝	19¾	20	20⅛
Good Middling	20⅜	20⅝	21⅛	21⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, with prices generally unchanged. Sales have been reported of 9,700 bbls., including very inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 25, chiefly at $5 80@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State, $7@$7 35, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35 for prompt and early future delivery; good to extra choice do. at $7 35@$7 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 80@$7 25, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25 for lines; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7@$7 35 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour has been in light demand, at unchanged rates, with sales reported of 580 bbls., in lots, at from $5 90@$6 85 for very inferior to very good, and $7 85@$12 75 for very good to very choice Extras, ₱ bbl....Rye Flour is in moderate demand at uniform prices. We quote at from $4 25@$6 40 for very inferior to fancy, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls., chiefly at $6@$6 40 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been quiet within the range of $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 30 for White do., and $5 85@$5 90 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 250 bbls., in lots. Bag Meal dull at $1 15@$1 26, and bolted do. at $1 40@$1 65. Oatmeal, $6 75@$8 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate request within the range of from $3 75@$4 25 for State, and $4 25@$4 50 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs., as the extremes.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active at 1c. decline. The scarcity of freight room and advance in frieghts has a depressing effect. Quote at $1 49@$1 56 for No. 2 Spring, afloat; $1 61@$1 62 for No. 1 do.; $1 63@$1 68 for Winter Red Western; $1 70@$1 75 for Amber Western; $1 76@$2 05 for White do.; sales, 176,000 bushels at $1 43@$1 45 for No. 3 Chicago; $1 49@$1 51 for No. 2 do.; $1 53½ for North-west; $1 54@$1 55 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 67 for Winter Red Western; $1 59 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee....Rye quiet, and nominally unchanged....Barley dull, without decided change in price....Barley-malt quiet; sales, 4,700 bushels prime old Canada West at $1 30....Corn is less active and a shade easier; sales 79,000 bushels at 63½c. for steamer Western Mixed, and 64c. for sail do....Oats 1c. better; the sales are 81,000 bushels at 50c.@52c. for Old Western Mixed, in store and afloat; 48½c.@52c. for New do.; 51c.@54c. for White; 47c.@48c. for Black Western, and 49c.@50c. for State.

EGGS—Are firmer at 34c.@35c. for Western, 35c.@36c. for State, and 35c.@36c. for Pennsylvania.

HAY—Is quiet at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 40@$1 80 for retail lots.

HOPS—Are firm; 1872 quoted at 33c.@38c.

HIDES—Have been in generally active request at a sharp advance in prices, especially of Dry stock, which has been quoted up 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. on much reduced supplies. The week's receipts have been 20,117 Hides. Sales, 85,700 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 29,200 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, (part to arrive,) 21@27 lbs., at 25½c.@27½c.; 23,000 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 21@23 lbs., at 26½c.@27c.; 1,700 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Kips, (part to arrive,) 10@12 lbs., at 28c.@29c., gold, selected; 400 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 22 lbs.; 4,300 Dry California, (part to arrive,) 23@24 lbs.; 500 Dry Porto Cabello, 19 lbs.; 1,000 Dry Tampico, (to arrive,) 20 lbs.; 1,200 Dry Matamoras, 22½ lbs.; 4,700 Dry Central American, 20@22 lbs.; 800 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs.; 3,200 Dry San Domingo, (for export,) 16@18 lbs.; 2,800 Dry Texas, (part to arrive,) 22@23 lbs.; 1,800 Dry Texas Kips, (to arrive,) 9@11 lbs.; 800 Dry Southern, 16@18 lbs., private terms; 250 Wet-salted Vera Cruz, 41 lbs., at 14c.; 1,650 Wet-salted Texas, 50@60 lbs., at 13½c.; 400 Wet-salted Texas, (Pulled,) 55@60 lbs., at 14½c.@14¾c., currency; 1,100 Wet-salted Kips, (to arrive,) 21@22 lbs., on private terms; 3,000 Wet-salted New-Orleans Kips, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,300 Wet-salted City Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., at 12¼c.; 800 Wet-salted City Slaughter Cow, 58 lbs., 11½c., currency. The stock on hand is 106,000 Hides and 1,050 Bales, (same time last year, 89,600 Hides and 610 Bales,) as follows: 54,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 19,800 Dry Montevideo, &c., 16,700 Dry Rio Grande, 1,000 Dry Central American, 7,200 Dry Sierra Leone, (African,) 7,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 385 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 675 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—There has been a lively call noted for stock, and with moderate arrivals, and unusually limited supplies available here, prices have favored purchasers. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Middle, 29c.@31c.; Light, 29c.@29c.; California, Heavy, 28c.@28½c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 27c.@28c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@27½c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@28c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Rough, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 35c.@37c.; Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

HEMP AND JUTE—Sales are reported of 1,000 bales Jute Butts at 2 1-16c., cash, and a contract for 1,500 bales at 2⅛c., gold.

MOLASSES—Trade has been confined to small lots of New-Orleans, including 20 bbls. at 82c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has declined with considerable disposition to realize; 150 bbls. Common sold at $3 75; good Strained quoted at $3 80@$3 85; 1,000 bbls. S. O., thirty days, brought $3 80. Spirits Turpentine have been in speculative demand, and closed decidedly higher; sales foot up 1,300 bbls., on spot and to arrive, at [illegible] up to 63c., closing at 62c.; also at 64c., brought over balance of the year, and 2,000 bbls. in Wilmington, at 56c.

PETROLEUM—The market has been very dull, and entirely nominal. Crude, in bulk, at 13¼c. for full lots; 200 bbls. sold at 14¼c., an extreme price.... Refined held at 27½c., in bbls., and 32c., in cases, here, and at 27c., in bbls., at Philadelphia....Naphtha weak; quoted at from 11c.@11¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and ruling firm. Sales, 200 bbls. Mess, in a jobbing way at $16; 200 bbls. S. O. November, $16; 250 bbls. for May at $14, and 250 bbls. Old, for December, $14. Beef dull. Sales, 100 bbls. at $4@$9 50 for Old Plain. We quote $4@$8 for inferior to fine brands Old Mess, and $10@$12 for New do.; and $9@$12 for Old Extra Mess, and $13@$14 25 for New do., do....Tierce Beef, $12@$15 for Old Prime Mess; $18@$20 for ordinary to prime Old India Mess; $20@$22 for New Prime Mess; $23@$25 for New India Mess, and $26@$28 for New Extra do. Beef Hams firm at $33@$33 50. Cut Meats are quiet; sales 50,000 lbs. of Bellies at 7¼c.@8¼c. Middles are firm on spot and weak for future delivery; sales 500 boxes of Long and Short Clear for January, 7¼c.; 1,300 do. for February and March, at 7⅜c.; 200 for November, on private terms; 57 boxes of Western, Short Clear, on spot, at 8¼c.; Long Clear, at 8c.. Lard is quiet and scarcely so firm; sales 300 tcs. at 8½c.@8⅝c. Prime Stearine, 8⅝c.@8¾c. for kettle rendered; also 250 tcs. for December, at 8⅜c.; 250 do. private terms; 250 for March, at 8⅝c.; 65 tcs. new No. 1, on spot, 8¼c.; 250 tcs. at the West, March, 7⅜c., and 250 tcs. at the West, February, 7⅜c. Butter is rather more steady at 10c.@16c. for Western, and 24c.@50c. for State. Cheese is quiet at 11c.@15c. for common to prime.

SKINS—Deer have been active and firm. Sales, 17,000 lbs. Central American, and 8,000 lbs. Angostura, to arrive. Receipts, 161 bales from Aspinwall. We quote: Honduras, 57½c.; Guatemala, 60c.@65c.; Chagres, 60c.@65c.; Campeachy, 55c.; Sisal, 57c.@58c.; San Juan, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.; Porto Cabello, 57½c.; Angostura, 50c.; Para, 56c.; Southern and Texas, 40c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have attracted more attention at firmer prices. Sales, 600 bales Mexican, 31 bales Maracaibo, and 15 bales Cape. Receipts, 150 bales Payta, and 23 bales Maracaibo. We quote: Goat—Tampico, 51c.; Matamoras, 51c.; Vera Cruz, 53c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Bogota, 45c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 42½c.; E. I. Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 70c.@75c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The business in raw has been limited to a lot of 91 boxes Derosne, at 10⅝c. The market is entirely nominal, with no changes from late prices. Refined has been inactive, without further modifications of values.

TALLOW—Has been very quiet and weak; 40 hhds. good City brought 9c.; prime held at 9 1-16.

WHISKY—Has been more active at lower prices; sales 500 bbls. at 94½c.; also sales 750 bbls. Alcohol at 47c.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, which limits the business both for berth-room and on charter. To Liverpool, per steamer, 300 bales Cotton at 15-32d; 2,000 bales Cotton at ½d.; 14,000 bushels Grain at 9½d.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d.; closing at 9¾d. To London, per steamer, 16,000 bushels Grain at 10d.; 350 bags Clover-seed at 40s. A British bark to Cork for orders, United Kingdom and Continent, 3,000 bbls. Petroleum and its products, at 7s. An Italian brig to Barcelona direct, 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 6d.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat less active and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 19@$1 20; No. 2 do., $1 10¼ on the spot, $1 09¾ for November; No. 3 do., $1; Rejected, 85c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, sellers at 32c. on the spot; 31⅝c. for December; Rejected 29½c.@30c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 23¼c.@23⅜c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2 at 55½c.@55¾c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Fall, 62c.@63c. Mess Pork in fair demand and firm for cash at $13@$13 50; for December, higher at $12 50@$12 62½. Lard easier; 7⅞c. cash or December. Green Meats a shade easier; Hams, 7¼c.@7½c.; Shoulders, 3¾c.@3⅞c.; Short Ribs, 5¾c.@6c. Bulk Meats, fifteen to twenty-five days old, steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 89c. Freights nominal; Corn to Buffalo, 11c. bid. Number of Hogs packed since Nov. 1, at this point, 121,000. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 173,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley. Cattle—Receipts, 2,148; market rather more active for shipping grades; fair to good Native Steers sold at $4 75@$5 50; light fat Natives, $4 25@$4 75; Texans, to packers, $2 75@$3 55; shipments, 1,466. Hogs—Receipts, 14,890; market active and firm at $4 10@$4 40 common to good; $4 45@$4 50 for extra; shipments, 4,850. Sheep firm and a shade higher at $4 25@$4 35.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm, but slow; sales of No. 3 Spring at $1 05; Fall, $1 50. Corn dull and a shade lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 30c.@30½c., on track; 33½c. in elevator. Oats firmer; sales of No. 2 at 23c.@24c., on track; 24½c.@25c. in elevator. Barley dull and unchanged, at 62c.@65c. for No. 2 Spring. Rye firm at 59c. for No. 2. Whisky firm at 90c. Pork quiet at $13. Dry-salted Meats in good demand; sales of Clear Sides, deliverable on Dec. 15, at $6 40, loose; packed lots sold at 4¼c.@4½c. for Shoulders; 6¾c.@7c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7c.@7⅛c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet at 9½c. for Clear Sides, loose. Lard nominally unchanged at 7¾c. Live Hogs active at $3 50@$4; lots for packing sold at $3 80@$4; slaughtered since Nov. 1, about 95,000. Cattle weak at $3@$5 for fair to extra. Receipts, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 4,200 Hogs. Receipts of Hogs to Nov. 7 104,000, against 73,000 for the same time of last year.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 2,300 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales of 535 bushels White State at $1 85; 550 bushels Extra White Michigan at $2 05; 400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. Corn in fair demand; sales of 20,000 bushels at 55c., afloat; 7,600 bushels to arrive at 54c.; 800 bushels at 59. Barley unchanged; sales of 15,000 bushels Canada at $1 03; 5,000 bushels choice Bay Quinte at $1 08. Corn-meal sold at $1 25 for Bolted; $1 24 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady at $17 50 for Shorts; $19 for Shipstuffs, and $21 for Middlings, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by Lake—None. Shipments by Canal—26,000 bushels Barley, 7,800 bushels Rye, and 108,700 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Lake imports—6,353 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat, 91,800 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats, 880 bushels Barley, and 15,000 bushels Rye. Shipments from elevators—2,400 bushels Wheat, 2,250 bushels Corn. Business retarded for want of facilities for transportation. Flour quiet at $7@$7 25 for Western Spring; $7@$7 50 for Bakers'; $8 50@$8 75 for Amber; $9@$9 50 for White. Wheat slow; sales, 5,000 bushels Red Wabash at $1 60@$1 62; small lots of Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 37. Corn dull and lower; sales of 20,000 bushels at 48c.; held at 49c.@50c. at close. Oats quiet; Western held at 38c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $7 25@$7 50. Wheat firm at $1 48@$1 55. Corn—Demand light, holders firm; Old, 43c.; New, 39c. Rye steady at 67c.@70c. Oats, 27c.@35c. Barley unchanged and dull. Mess Pork quiet, $13. Lard quiet; Kettle, 7⅝c.; Steam, 7 9-16c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c., ten days' salted. Bacon—Jobbing sales—Shoulders dull at 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 3⅝c.; Sides, 5⅜c.; Hams, 8½c.@9c. Live Hogs firm at $4 10@$4 15. Whisky steady, 89c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 23.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; Amber Michigan, $1 45¼@$1 46¼; No. 1 Red, $1 58; No. 2 Red, $1 47. Corn quiet; High Mixed and Low Mixed, 39c. Oats firmer; No. 1, 36c.; No. 2, 30½c. Freights firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 7½c.@8c.; to Oswego, 14c.@15c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—Corn dull and lower; Mixed and Yellow, 60c.; White, 60c.@62c. Pork dull and drooping; Mess, $14 50. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c. Lard dull; Tierce, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Keg, 10c.@10⅜c. Molasses declined 6c.; Common, 45c.; Fair, 48c.@50c.; Good, 54c.@55c.; Prime to strictly Prime, 57c.@60c.; Choice, 61c.@62c. Other articles unchanged. Sterling Exchange, 122; Sight Drafts on New-York, ¼ ₱ cent. discount; Gold, 113⅝.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Flour firm; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extra Family, $8@$8 75. Wheat in improved demand; Red Western, $1 73@$1 78; No. 1 and 2 Spring Mixed, $1 62@$1 68; White, $1 90@$2 05. Rye steady at 70c.@80c. Corn active; Yellow, 65c.; Mixed Western, 64c.@65c. Oats active; White, 46c.@48c.; Mixed, 40c.@44c.; Black, 39c.@41c. Barley—Western, 80c.@$1. Petroleum dull; Crude, 19⅝c.; Refined, 26¼c.@26⅜c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 16½; No. 2 at $1 11¼. Oats firm; No. 2 at 26c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 33c. Rye steady; No. 1, 59½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 71c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 12c.; to Oswego, 18c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—Cotton easier; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; Low Middling, 18⅜c.; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 1,941 bales; gross receipts, 2,749 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,423 bales; to the Continent, 6,475 bales; coastwise, 1,382 bales; sales today, 1,800 bales; sales last evening, 2,700 bales; stock, 132,399 bales.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Wheat dull; sales, 3 cars No. 1 Canada at $2; market firm. Rye quiet and firm; no sales. Corn market dull. Oats in good demand; market firm; sales, 12,000 bushels Chicago, afloat, at 44½c.; 1 car No. 2 at 43c.; 4 cars No. 2 Western at 46c.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.—Cotton dull and nominal; Ordinary, 17c.@17⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 17⅝c.; Low Middling, 18c.@18⅛c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 2,247 bales; exports to the Continent, 383 bales; coastwise, 1,182 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 28,563 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 23.—Cotton quiet; Ordinary, 15¾c.; good Ordinary, 16½c.@16¾c.; net receipts, 1,385 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,555 bales; to the Continent, 2,340 bales; coastwise, 275 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 46,978 bales.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 23.—Flour firm; advanced 25c. Wheat firm; sales of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 45. Corn steady at 42c. for New Shelled. Oats quiet and unchanged at 36c. for No. 1. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 56c.@57c. Resin firm; $3 25 for Strained Crude. Turpentine steady; $3 for Hard, $5 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar firm at $4.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 23—1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92⅝ for account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 90¼; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 87½; New 5s, 88⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 40⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market is steady.

Evening—Bacon, 39s. 6d. for Short Ribbed Middles.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Refined Petroleum, 20d. ₱ gallon. Evening—Linseed-oil, £34 10s. ₱ ton; Spirits of Turpentine, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

A Striking Picture of a Tennessee Congressman.

From the Cumberland (Tenn.) Republican.

The champion Republican of the Third District in many respects is the most extraordinary member that will take his seat in the Forty-third Congress of the United States. In the first place he is ugly—all great men are—yet few, indeed, have so much good and quick common sense; and, as to personal courage, Julius Cæsar never had more; and, possibly, Napoleon Bonaparte not quite so much. It was "Bill Crutchfield" (this is his real name) that bristled up so squarely and determinedly to Jefferson Davis in 1861 as he was on his way from the United States Senate to the Presidential chair of the Southern Confederacy. Crutchfield, listening to Davis' speech in Chattanooga, could stand his vile traducings of our National Government no longer, denounced him as a traitor and a liar, "if he was the War Horse of Mississippi." Davis moving to resent the insult, (as he felt it,) Crutchfield drew his repeater, and but for quick and persistent interposition of bystanders, Davis would have been slain.

In many respects, Crutchfield will be a reproduction of Davy Crockett. He is as plain as *an old shoe*. Although a man of large means, he dresses as a laboring mechanic or farmer. He is warm and liberal hearted, full of good humor—in the central figure of the social group, and, what is specially fortunate for his constituents, *he means business*. He is thoroughly identified with the great industrial interests of the people. An active friend of improvement and progress, and all which the people of the Third District want or need, and which energy and effort can obtain from Congress, Crutchfield will secure. Crutchfield had a majority ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 against him, and his opponent a man of large ability, popularity, and personal cleverness, yet "Bill" has won by more than 1,000 majority.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.—The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for Monday, Nov. 25: Nos. 255, 397, 419, 840, 483, 489, 439, 4½.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Held by Woodruff, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.—In Chambers.—Petitions of Review in Bankruptcy, called Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1872.—1, In the matter of Edward Robinson and Enoch Chamberlain; 2, Ferdinand Mayer vs. Simon S. Harman; 3, In the matter of Frederick S. Kirtland et al., bankrupts on the petition of John Sedgwick, vs. Frederick Butterfield; 4, In the matter of Kirtland and Bronson; 5, In the matter of Bronson and Peck; 6, In the matter of R. S. Perrin et al.; 7, In the matter of Alfred Wild; 8, In the matter of J. E. Conant et al.; 9, In the matter of Simeon Leland et al.; 10, Richard Warren et al. vs. The Tenth National Bank et al.; 11, John Sedgwick vs. John Lynch; 12, John Sedgwick vs. Abraham Wormer.

Argument Calendars—Continued.—3, Jones vs. Seward; 5, The United States vs. Townsend; 13, The United States vs. Simpson; 14, Bloodgood vs. Coster; 15, Cummings vs. Gratton.

Held by Shipman, J.—Case on.—The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company vs. David Dows et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—9, American Exchange National Bank vs. Coleman et al.; 40, Neuman vs. Tennenholz; 46, Lichtenstein vs. Lichtenstein; 55, In the matter, &c., of Henry W. Ford; 56, In the matter, &c., of Courtland Palmer; 59, The People, &c., Raverty vs. Board of Apportionment and Audit; 60, The People, &c., McGloin vs. Board of Apportionment and Audit; 62, The People, &c., Gordon vs. Board of Apportionment and Audit; 63, The People, &c., McNally vs. Board of Apportionment and Audit; 71, In the matter, &c., of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 72½, Feltus vs. Bell; 79, Lea et al. vs. Stevens et al.; 102, Thurber et al. vs. Arcularius; 105, Deering vs. The Mayor &c., of New-York; 108, In the matter, &c., of Rothschild; 109, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 113, McGregor vs. Welsh; 118, Hoyt vs. Sanger; 122, Worster vs. Myrick et al.; 125, Lathrop vs. Godfrey; 127, Tiefel vs. Beman; 131, Weinfeld vs. Tracy et al.; 139, Collinson vs. Hopkins; 147, Mears vs. Gilbert; 154, Luling vs. Osgood et al.; 164, Greer vs. Pilsbury.

Call begins at No. 169.—169, Pike vs. Lucas et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held in Supreme Court-room No. 2.—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Leonard, and Larned, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—91, In the matter of Hannah Dougherty vs. Dougherty et al.; 140, Holloway vs. Stephens et al.; 153, Tucker et al. vs. Woolsey et al.; 157, Goeller vs. Levy et al.; 167, Goodridge vs. Van Note et al.; 160, The People, &c., Monheimer vs. Tweed; 162, Dickey vs. Reusch; 164, Clark vs. New-York Life Insurance Trust Company et al.; 166, Green vs. Trask; 168, Hoyt et al. vs. Cubbedge et al.; 169, Gordon vs. Titus et al.; 170, Stewart vs. The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn; 171, Randolph vs. Peck; 173, Gopsill vs. Heath; 25, Union National Bank vs. Kupper; 174, Rockwell vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 175, Carpenter et al. vs. Minturn et al.; 176, Same vs. Same; 177, Cowdin et al. vs. Gottgetren; 178, Tyng vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company; 180, Pusers vs. The N. J. West line Railroad Company; 181, Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; 183, Duryea et al. vs. Bedlow; 184, Rubber Tip Pencil Company vs. Hovey; 186, Prendegrast vs. Borst.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Case on—Hotten vs. Hotten.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—3362½, Harrington vs. Gomperts, Executor, &c.; 656, Cobb vs. Steen et al.; 770, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 846, Jex vs. Board of Education City of New-York; 66½, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transportation Company; 588, Levy vs. Bortfield; 670, Meyer vs. Pittston and Elmira Coal Company; 1190, Jet vs. The Board of Education; 1194, Henry et al. vs. Blunt; 96, Connolly vs. Hamill; 480, Morris vs. F. Stearns, Surveyor, &c.; 12½, McLain, an infant, vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1234, Cowle vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2638½, Detwiler vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 464½, Wood vs. Cameron; 702, Montgomery vs. The Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 904½, Leland vs. Peppard; 1116, O'Brien vs. Haughton; 1252, Hayward vs. Johnson; 1256, Porter vs. Pike et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—By order—Inquest.—1855, Moses et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1598, Hadden vs. Shapter; 488, Purdy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 866, Kreynborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1124½, White vs. Weldon; 1051, Bernhard vs. Kapp; 846, Hanan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 832, Fisk vs. Standert et al.; 1936, Murphy vs. Smith; 1675, Harlem vs. Oberndorfer; 1681, Campbell vs. Kramer; 1597, Rogers vs. Brennan, Sheriff. (Inquest.) 1456, Schuberth vs. Heyman; 1684, Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. Yoekel; 1678, Wactge vs. World Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1569, Barton vs. Denning; 1375, Battershall vs. McBride.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—653, Oliver vs. Stuart; 1517, Hoffman vs. Link; 1658, Fuller vs. Johnson et al.; 1676, Lowenbein et al. vs. Schermerhorn; 1343, Ruck vs. Bissinger et al.; 1559, Raacke vs. The Lycoming Insurance Company; 78, Ely vs. Stilwell; 1716, Dunn vs. Hennessy; 1704, Harbach vs. Beck; 1707, Hill vs. Dillingham et al.; 1736, Sattig vs. Watts; 1695, First National Bank of Lyons vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York; 1696, Wisner vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York; 1361, Hayner et al. vs. Lansing; 1662, Hammond vs. O'Harra, as Marshal; 1709, The Panama Railroad Company vs. Thompson et al.; 1717, Anderson vs. Hartwig; 1555, Clegg, Administrator, vs. Bell; 1593, Kiernan vs. Anchor Life Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Brady, J.—Adjourned until Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M. No calendar.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Shea, Gross and Joachimsen, JJ.—General Term Calendar called Nov. 25, 26 and 27.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1, Hartung vs. Bruns; 2, Farley vs. Rohdenberg; 3, Holloway vs. Devlin; 4, O'Shea vs. Terpenny; 5, Becker vs. McCabe; 6, Felter vs. Digge; 7, Drew vs. Sherman; 8, Holstein vs. Trimble et al.; 9, Howard vs. Griebe; 10, Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-machine Company vs. McCahill; 11, Laugenbach vs. Maloy; 12, Jester vs. Werner; 13, Seigel vs. Nichols; 14, Cohlman vs. Dryfoos; 15, Zelerka vs. Knisskoff; 16, Bodine vs. Lynch; 17, Smith vs. Mountcastle Manufacturing Company; 18, Keinzle vs. Bromforst; 19, Bauer vs. The Lorillard Steam-ship Company; 20, Zunz vs. Howland.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—Adjourned until Dec. 2, 1872.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—Adjourned until Nov. 27.

The San Juan Award.

In reference to a letter, given below, from ex-Gov. Dallas, Sir Edward Watkin writes, in the Manchester *Guardian*: "Gov. Dallas was in command in 1860, when the United States Gen. Harney attempted to take possession of the Island of San Juan, and, owing to the Governor's firmness and admirable tact, an actual collision was prevented. Gov. Dallas acted entirely upon his own responsibility, being at the time, practically speaking, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, and not of the British Government. No one knows more of the question now under discussion than Mr. Dallas, and my association, during the time of office of the late Duke of Newcastle, with the earlier measures which led to the confederation of the British North American Provinces, enables me to say that his services were considered at that time deserving of thanks and reward. Under what circumstances the representatives of England have given away this important case will be matter for explanation in Parliament. In the meantime, it will be sufficient to say that no greater blow could have been inflicted either upon the power, commercial as well as military, or upon the prestige of the British Empire in the Northern Pacific. It is the more humiliating coming as it does at a time when the efforts of some of us were about to be crowned with success by the completion of a railway entirely through British territory connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and intersecting a country capable of sustaining fifty millions of people, future subjects of the British Crown." The following is the letter of Mr. Dallas: "It was reasonable in us to propose to the American Government to settle the matter by accepting the middle channel as the boundary, and it was quite open to the latter to decline, as was done. It is, however, rather inexplicable why we proposed to the American Government to submit the same alternative question to arbitration instead of the whole treaty. It is still more inexplicable why, when the Americans refused to entertain the idea of the middle channel at all, we agreed to exclude its consideration, thus virtually abandoning the treaty, by which we were both bound. We could not have played our cards more to suit the American game, and we have been accordingly befooled to our heart's content. I trust some individual or party of influence will ask for an explanation on the above points, and not allow themselves to be led away from the main point, viz.: Our ready acquiescence in the American refusal to consider the middle channel embraced in the treaty by which we were both bound. It is to be regretted that our Government in such matters do not ask, even if they do not follow, the views and sentiments of the leading merchants and others of intelligence—outside of officials—connected with the colonies. Neither I nor any of my acquaintances have ever been asked to give an opinion upon a subject we know so well. This will not surprise you; but you will, perhaps, be astonished to learn that Admiral Richards, the hydrographer of the Admiralty, when I spoke to him upon the subject, informed me that he had not been consulted in regard to the Convention in which we have been so thoroughly worsted, though he was one of the Boundary Commission sent specially to survey the disputed channels, where he labored for several years."

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DRESS-MAKING.

Having made a specialty of Dress-making in all its branches, and having at the head of the Department a lady of experience, we are prepared to fill, at the shortest notice, and in the latest and most fashionable styles, all orders for BALL DRESSES, EVENING DRESSES, WALKING COSTUMES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, and other Dresses and Suits, suitable for the season.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

1,000 dozens of Kid Gloves at 55 cents pair, color and quality magnificent.
1,000 dozens 2-buttons, 75 cents pair.
1,000 dozens 2-buttons, Albert Stitch, $1 pair.
500 dozens 3, 4, 5, and 6 buttons, cheap.
500 dozens Ladies' Seamless, 75c. and $1 pair.
1,000 dozens various manufacturers, comprising Alexander's, Perinot's, Baum, and other Popular Brands, clearing at $1 the pair.
Cheapest offering of Gloves yet made.
Gents' Kid Gloves $1, $1 25, and $1 50 pair.
All Warranted.
Full Line of our Edward Glove, $1 25 pair, 2 buttons.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2, GRAND, NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,

E. RIDLEY & SON,
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EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED WITH GOODS PURCHASED AT AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.
ALSO OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
SILK VELVETS, BLACK AND COLORS, At $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, and up.
YARD-WIDE MANTILLA SILK VELVETS, $4 75, $6, and $7 50.
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10,000 pieces GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. up.
Sash and Watered Ribbons under market prices.
200 cartons of new Tips, Feathers, and Flowers.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Buttons,
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New Silk Ties, 1,000 dozen, at 20c., 25c., 35c., 45c., up.
Cheap lines of Hosiery and Winter Gloves.
Also, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Under-wear.
10,000 Varieties in our Yankee Notion Department, and occupying TWO FLOORS.
We cannot describe. Examine.

CORSETS, 65c., 75c., 88c., 95c., $1, $1 50. REAL BARGAINS.

FURS. FURS.

Children's sets, $1 50 and $1 75.
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SEAL AND ERMINE, $16.
LARGE VARIETY OF SETS, SACQUES, AND JACKETS.
At $2, $3, $4 and $5.
LOOK AT OUR FELT HATS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
EVERY COLOR at $1 25 and $1 35.
OUR SILK VELVET ROUND HATS at $1 95, $2 25, $2 50 and $3.
ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.
Largest and cheapest stock in this City to select from.
Plush Round Hats, 25c., 31c., 38c., and 50c.
Trimmed Round Hats and Bonnets, At $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, up to $50, Sold elsewhere at $100.

NO FANCY PRICES.

Hand-knit and Woven Worsted Goods.
Ladies' and Children's Suits, Felt Skirts.
Opera Flannels, Sacques, and Hoods.
Infants' Cloaks, Dresses, Hoods, and Caps for Children.
Large variety, cheap.

OUR CURIOSITY ROOM

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Call and examine our stock of Fancy Goods.
Largest variety in this City.

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309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

BLACK GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

FRENCH CASHMERES, $1; worth $1 30.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1 20; worth $1 50.
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ALPACAS, 50c.; worth 75c.
SILKS, $1 25; worth $1.50.
SILKS, $1 90; worth $2 25.
DRAP D'ETE, $1 25 to $3 50.
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QUEEN'S CLOTH, 40c.; worth 60c.
JAPANESE POPLINS, 25c.; worth 40c.

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

RICHARD BROWN,
NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS
BARGAINS
IN
GUIPURE CAPES,
GUIPURE LACES,
THREAD BARBES,
EMB'D TRIMMINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c.

IMPORTANT BARGAINS.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 773 BROADWAY,
Has received from the recent forced auction sales, and will sell at a very small advance,
Real Thread and Chantilly Laces.
Real Guipure and Yak Laces.
Real Point, Point Appliqué, and Valenciennes Laces.
Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, Capes, Vails, Shawls.
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Initial Handkerchiefs, full assortment.
Passementeries, Fringes, Loops, Ornaments, &c.
Two-button Kid Gloves, $1; worth $1 50.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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Will open a splendid assortment
ON MONDAY.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 33 East 20th-st.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY,
Have just received a fine assortment of GIMPS, FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIES, &c., for DRESS-TRIMMINGS,
THREAD LACES,
GUIPURE LACES,
SPANISH LACES,
YAK LACES,
CAPES, VAILS, &c., &c.,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED BANDS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND VALENCIENNES TRIMMED ARTICLES, which they are selling at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
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SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Beautiful changes New Designs. Compare our styles with SUIT IMPORTERS before you buy. Patterns FITTED to the form, and warranted perfect. Come early in the day.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

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No. 4 Union-square,
May be found a large number of superior servants of the most desired nationalities; references strictly investigated and honesty guaranteed; employers in want of really competent help are respectfully solicited to call.

AT THE FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, No. 138 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., (over drug-store,) German, English, Scotch, Danish, Swedish, American, and Irish servants, strictly reliable and trustworthy; references thoroughly investigated.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of first-class servants for all positions, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants for all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 405 5th-av., will be constantly found a number of most reliable servants, of all nationalities. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—HER LATE EMPLOYER THUS writes to this office: "A. S. is a good cook, good bread and biscuit baker, good at pastry and ordinary desserts; she is honest, good-tempered and obliging, and perfectly truthful." One year in above place. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

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COOKING AND ASSIST WITH WASHing.—By a very neat German Protestant girl; understands her work in every respect; is willing to be generally useful in a good home; will give one year's recommendation from last City employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; VERY respectable, and an excellent family cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, or will assist in washing; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

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COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and American; has best City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands both French and English cooking; also boning and larding; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a hotel or boarding-house; good reference. Address A. K., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COOK, OR COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY a Protestant young woman; very respectable, and good plain cook and good washer and ironer; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, poultry and game, and a variety of desserts; best of references; will go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 206 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ORDER COOK, a situation either in a hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house; is capable of taking entire charge of any kitchen; has no objection to go on a steam-boat; very good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, NEAT, TIDY, AND highly respectable woman; bone, lard, pastry, creams, soups of all kinds; excellent baker, &c.; testimonials from first families speak of her in high praise; City or country; prefers the Hudson. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT, A GOOD plain family cook; will wash and iron for a small family; no objection to the country; reference from last place. May be seen till suited at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry, including boning and larding; is careful and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A COOK, WHO IS FULLY COMpetent in all its branches, and understands meats, game, bread and dessert; no objection to assist in a small family in washing and ironing, or to go a short distance in the country. Call or address M. K., No. 708 Washington-st.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, active young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist in washing; is a neat sewer; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant chamber-maid and seamstress a situation in a private family; no objection to assist with waiting, or to take the place of nurse; excellent reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble German girl as chamber-maid, or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 2 West 48th-st., corner 5th-av.

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First-class cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, and seamstresses, waiter men, &c., at JOHNSON'S Private Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP,
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REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

EMPLOYMENT AND INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND OTHERS,
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EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, can be supplied immediately at SIMMS' Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POsitions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOKING, Washing, and Ironing.—By a tidy young woman, (Protestant;) moderate wages and a good home preferred for the Winter; has no objections to be generally useful in a family; will give good recommendations as to honesty, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, clean, tidy young woman, with best City recommendations; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; will not object to a situation in the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ACTIVE, strong girl, a good plain cook, and nice washer and ironer; City references; late employer to be seen. Apply at office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, with a child, eight months old, to do general house-work; is a good cook; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, by a German Protestant servant, to do house-work; is a good bread-maker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GOOD WOman to do general house work, or as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

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LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a German Protestant woman; very respectable, and an excellent laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; country or City; best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO can do up all kinds of fineries and laces in superior style, French fluting, polishing, puffing, &c.; unexceptionable City references; will, if required, assist in chamber-work. Inquire for K. R., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; is capable of doing up ladies' and gentlemen's clothing in a superior style; fluting, polishing, &c.; satisfactory reference will be given; City or country. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID and Laundress or Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable and excellent laundress; does French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gent's fine work; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—PROTESTANT AND PROfessed; is highly recommended by her last employer; can do anything in her line. Apply at office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOman, who can produce the best of testimonials for ability and character; no objection to a large family. Inquire for J. O., at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent French ladies' maid; is a perfect dress-maker and an excellent hair-dresser; understands her duties thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID, WHO MAKES dresses, and has several years' excellent references as maid and housekeeper. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR LAdies' Maid and Seamstress or Chamber-maid.—By a German young woman; very respectable and capable nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up on a bottle, or growing children; is an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very neat, tidy young girl, who will do anything required in a home; is kind and affectionate to children; will give best recommendations as to honesty, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; is willing to assist with chamber-work or sewing; is a good operator; can give reference from former employers, whose children she has taken charge of from their birth. Call at No. 721 6th-av. for L. F.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, with four years' City reference from her present employer and six years' reference from her previous place; is capable of taking full charge of an infant or growing children. Inquire for N., at No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT WOMan, as children's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, or assist in chamber-work; is a good plain sewer; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SWEDish woman, to do nursing, chamber-work and sewing; good references. Call at No. 136 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front.

NURSE.—TO TAKE CARE OF AN AGED or invalid lady, or as nursery governess. Inquire at present employer's, No. 139 East 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S nurse; has excellent references. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress; will take entire charge of an infant or growing children, or will do chamber-work and sewing; City reference, (lady can be seen,) her credentials investigated by, and the girl to be seen at, the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is a superior nurse; capable of taking the charge of an infant from birth; or would go as nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country; one year's City reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a very highly-recommended young woman, as being a superior, kind, and competent nurse for an infant, or growing children; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, dress-make, operate, &c.; or chamber-work; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL who understands taking good care of children; is a good sewer, and willing to assist in the chamber-work; has good references. Can be seen at 621 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—WISHES A FEW MORE ladies' engagements to do all kinds of family sewing; can work on dresses; will furnish her own machine if required; terms moderate. Address No. 133 Clinton-place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDish girl, speaking English, in this City or Brooklyn, as first-class seamstress, or she will go as chamber-maid and nurse. Apply for three days at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 10 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—ANY ONE REQUIRING the services of a good family seamstress, can find such at No. 56 West 25th-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROFESSED WAITress, capable of filling a man's place; has ten months' reference from one employer and two years' from another; ladies can be seen; is willing to do chamber-work if required. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as thorough waitress; is willing and obliging; would like to live where they keep a first-class French cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 590 3d-av., two stairs up, front room. City references; City or country.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE German young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands care of silver and makes salads perfectly; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has best City reference. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a neat, capable young girl; is competent in washing, and very tidy about her work; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

WASHING.—A COLORED WOMAN wishes families' or gentlemen's washing; neatly done, and terms moderate. Sarah Johnson, No. 216 West 29th-st., first floor, back room.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, who has excellent testimonials from some of the highest families as to his capability and integrity; can manage any establishment, but will not object to a single-handed place; will go to Washington or any part. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a Protestant, as coachman; can milk, and will make himself generally useful to any gentleman who wishes his services; has good references; is a careful driver. Address for two days A. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable young man, single, as first-class coachman and groom; is a stylish City driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; is strictly temperate; City or country; City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 7 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young man, single, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; good careful City driver; City or country; best City references from last employer. Call or address J. R., Milford Livery-stables, corner of 44th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; fully understands everything pertaining to the business; also gardening, furnace and milking; is honest, sober, and obliging; moderate wages in a good family; ten years' first-class reference. Address C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; the proper care and treatment of horses; a perfect City driver; married, without encumbrance, and trustworthy in every respect. Address G. V., No. 37 Union-square, saddlery.

COACHMAN, PORTER, OR USEFUL MAN.—By a respectable young man, with good recommendations; can care horses, cows, milk, do plain gardening, and all work about the house. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED Englishman; understands his duties thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Address T. T., No. 100 West 31st-st., saddler's store, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN IN A private family; fully experienced in the care of carriages and horses; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 136 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant; also, can make himself generally useful; best references given. Call or address H. M. & Co., No. 255 Canal-st., up-stairs.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT COACHman; understands his business thoroughly. Address C. S., No. 1,380 Broadway, harness-store.

GROOM.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, AND highly-recommended middle-aged man, a situation as groom or coachman to a doctor, or to take charge of a stable, as he has a good knowledge of horses. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER. This office has investigated his references, and his late employer reports him "always sober, attentive to his duties, fully competent, and honest." Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English fluently, and understands his duties thoroughly; has City reference which will bear the strictest investigation; wages, $50. Address C. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER-MAN, FOOTMAN, OR Groom.—By an experienced young Protestant Englishman, with good recommendations; will go in City or country. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY a young man lately landed from England; thoroughly understands his business, and willing to make himself useful; best of reference. Address P. M., Box No. 12 *Times* Up-town office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as first-class waiter, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business and has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRIVate waiter, Protestant, accustomed to the duties of a first-class private family; the best of City references given. Address A. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A private family as waiter; thoroughly understands his duties. Address J. C., Union Market, 759 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MAN, WHO HAS HAD experience in stationary engine and boiler, and also in steam and gas fitting. Call or address THOS. ROBBINSON, No. 152 Baxter-st., care of F. Ginty.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANçaise, ayant un très bon accent, sachant coudre, coiffer, faire les robes et les chapeaux, désire une place; excellentes références de Paris et New-York. S'adresser de 10 à 4 heures chez Mme. Follmer, 6me-av., 384.

UNE JEUNE HOMME ALLEMAND—Parlant Français et Anglais, désire une place dans une famille privée; connaissant parfaitement le service de table, et ayant des très bon certificats. Adressez O. P., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

UNE FRANCAISE PARLANT CORrectement Français désire se placer dans une famille pour enseigner et coudre; bonnes références. Adresser 224 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENTS EVERYWHERE, TO canvass for the HISTORY OF THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON, by Col. RUSSELL H. CONWELL, the graphic writer and celebrated orator. The writer was an eye-witness. This will be the only correct and complete account, and must sell rapidly.
B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman in the dry and fancy goods business. Address Post-office Box No. 1,149, Bridgeport, Conn., or apply to WALTER GODDARD, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WILLing to do some chamber-work and washing, and make herself generally useful. Apply from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

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ENGINES FOR SALE.

1 L. P. Beam Engine, with boiler, &c., 38 in. x 9 ft., second hand; 1 Propeller Engine, condensing, 34 in. x 28 in. stroke, second hand; 1 Propeller Engine, condensing, 44 in. x 42 in. stroke, new. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for their patent spring-back account-books, stationery and printing.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 68,415 OF THE EMigrant Industrial Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the bank, No. 51 Chambers-st. J. C. MEEHIN, Depositor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.—Miss Kellogg, Signor Vizzani.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET.—Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Wheelock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALADDIN—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—LUCREZIA BORGIA—Mme. Lichtmay and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE. Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NO. 718 BROADWAY.—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

STEINWAY HALL.—READINGS by Mrs. Scott-Siddons, in costume.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

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A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

If facts are to control the result of the election in Louisiana, it is plain that the Republicans have carried the State, and that the misrule of WARMOTH is approaching an end. This is evidenced by the report of the Board of Returns, published yesterday. It remains to be seen whether, by any legal juggle, the people are to be cheated of their hard-earned victory over corruption.

The contest for the Clerkship of the next Assembly has already begun among rival candidates, hailing from different parts of the State, and will be waged with the utmost vigor from now till the time of the meeting of the Legislature. The newly-elected members will do well not to commit themselves to the support of any of the numerous candidates, from whom they are likely to receive letters asking for their votes and influence. The Clerkship of the Assembly, as we stated the other day, is an office of scarcely less importance than the Speakership, in the influence for good or evil which its incumbent may exert upon legislation. It is one of those offices that should seek the man, rather than the man the office. Ex-members of the Legislature, or others who may be found electioneering for the place, or urging their "claims" in advance, should be regarded with suspicion rather than with favor. There will be plenty of time after members arrive in Albany to canvass the merits of the different aspirants for the Clerkship, and they will then be better enabled to judge of their capacity and fitness for the place. We trust that the next Assembly will have no occasion for a Clerk who is experienced in the tricks of legislation, but will be content with a man who will perform his duties openly and above board; who will not push private bills, and those having "money in them," ahead of their regular order, but will try to expose rather than to conceal corrupt legislation. Such men will not be found raising heaven and earth to secure a place which is honestly worth only about three thousand dollars a year, and members may be sure that the candidates who annoy them with beseeching letters at this early day are not of that class.

A plan is talked of, the particulars of which will be found in our news columns, for organizing a permanent non-partisan Municipal Reform Association, to supersede the Committee of Seventy. The public will be better able to judge of the character and merits of the new organization when it is perfected, and the names of its members—one hundred in number—are made public. One of the reasons assigned—we do not now say with what justice—for the necessity of the new association, is the alleged office-seeking spirit that has developed itself among the members of the Committee of Seventy. If the Committee of Seventy were to continue in existence as a permanent body, it would doubtless be found expedient to adopt the rule incorporated in the Constitution of the new Association, that no member shall be an office-holder or candidate for office of any kind.

Our readers should not fail to read the account we publish this morning of the work of the District-Attorney's office during the past three years, in connection with homicides. The record shows that out of 118 cases only forty-two convictions have been obtained, and that in fourteen other cases no decision whatever has been arrived at. These facts alone are sufficient to account for the many murders by which our City has been disgraced. There can be no safety for society so long as only one murderer in three can be brought to conviction; but as the duty of prosecuting criminals will shortly pass out of the hands of Tammany officials, we may hope that our dangerous classes will speedily learn that they are not beyond the reach of the penalties of the law.

Public opinion in England seems to have been not a little excited by the San Juan decision. It is called the abandonment of the key to the military occupation of the British possessions in North America, and it is resented as an insult to the patient Canadians already betrayed by the treaty of Washington. On Friday last the joint military occupation of the Island of San Juan was ended, and this week will secure another chorus of disapprobation across the Atlantic, unless some more promising occasion for it should occur meantime. It is hardly to be expected that the subject will seriously accelerate that "conservative reaction" which, in the Conservative Press, has been so long coming.

It would seem that we are soon to have some information concerning the troubles on the Mexican border. The Commission to investigate them has made its report, and, according to the Associated Press, estimates the losses along five hundred miles of the Rio Grande at thirty millions of dollars. This is a sum quite worth while acting about. The Commission proposes a larger cavalry force on the border, which would have the double effect of repelling Mexican marauders and preventing those American reprisals which, it is claimed, have been made, and which have already complicated the question between the two Governments greatly.

The Wall-Street Swell Mob.

Most of our readers will probably agree with us in thinking that the transactions which have caused so much excitement in Wall-street, during the past few days, are not calculated to improve the commercial reputation of New-York. To see a few notorious gamblers suddenly pouncing down upon the stock market, and throwing it into confusion, and unsettling the value of almost all classes of securities, is not a spectacle which honest men can contemplate with any satisfaction. These events are of periodical occurrence. One day we have a sort of neck-or-nothing encounter between DANIEL DREW and Commodore VANDERBILT. These veteran combatants strip and enter the ring for a life or death tussle. They are at once surrounded with a crowd of backers on each side, and a large number of persons who have a little ready money by them, and are anxious to make it more, step in and put down their stakes on the encounter. If the professional gamblers were the only losers, there would be little cause for regret. But the chief victims are generally the small capitalists from outside, who persist in believing, against the evidence of their senses, that financial contests in Wall-street are conducted on principles of fair play, and who impoverish themselves and their families by a wild indulgence in a form of gambling which public opinion has not yet pronounced disgraceful. Sorrow has been brought to many a home by the incidents of the past week. It is the wives and children who suffer most by the "masterly operations" of the leaders of the market.

Of course, it may be said that the small capitalists should keep away from a fire at which they are sure to burn their fingers; and, no doubt, this is true. It must be remembered, however, that in many useful undertakings incidental to our commercial system, the help of small capitalists is very necessary, and it may not be a prudent thing even for the millionaires to dry up this source of prosperity. There is no reason why a man should not be allowed to invest his savings in a good security without the fear of being robbed. And, as a general rule, it is good securities which the "great financiers" choose as the basis of their schemes. They get control of a large part of the stock, they have some millions of money by them to enable them to carry on their plots, and all of a sudden the stock is sent up at a rate which scares even the shrewdest observer of the market. In this kind of work VANDERBILT, DREW, FISK, GOULD, and some others have excelled during the past few years. Many people imagined that JAY GOULD was crippled for further mischief. The occurrences of last week undeceived them. GOULD is what is called a "bold operator," and he has the command of a very large amount of capital. He could probably create a panic in almost any description of railroad securities by two or three weeks of preparation. In the early part of last week, only about half a dozen men—if so many—had the faintest suspicion of the movements by which North-western was to be sent up from 83 to 230. In this instance, some men who generally manage to come out of these contests with flying colors were badly damaged. One speculator lost at least $250,000, and it is said that DANIEL DREW is liable to a loss of $2,500,000. HENRY N. SMITH is "short" forty thousand shares, so that his losses will be greater even than DREW'S. We cannot affect to have any sympathy with these men, and least of all with DREW. He has been one of the curses of the market for years past. If he has now received such a blow as will result in his being driven from the street altogether, no one will be sorry for him. Of this, however, there is no hope. Most of the other operators who have suffered have only received the same punishment which they inflicted upon their neighbors a little while ago.

It may be thought hard to say so, but we do not see in what way these transactions differ from other forms of swindling which are generally held to be ruinous to any fair reputation. These speculators live by cheating each other, and as a matter of course they are not averse to swindling the general public also while they are about it. It is instructive to notice that the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, has taken a leading part in the North-western privateering scheme. Mr. SCHELL, as was shown by his dispatch about the TIMES to the Indiana Democrats, is not a man to stick at trifles. His associates generally are equally indifferent to public opinion. DANIEL DREW, for instance, does not care a fig what people think about him, or what the newspapers say. He holds the honest people of the world to be a pack of fools, and you might as well try to scratch the back of a rhinoceros with a pin as to reach his mind—if he has one—by preaching about morals. When he has been unusually lucky in his trade of fleecing other men, he settles accounts with his conscience by subscribing toward a new chapel, or attending a prayer-meeting. His life may not be a good example of the effect of religious professions upon the character, but as a sharper he is undeniably a success. This time he has been made to smart, and by another sharper whose name is only too familiar to the public. JAY GOULD ought long ago to have been studying arithmetic in a jail, but he is still at liberty to enjoy the reputation of a "brilliant financier." We do not see how the evil is to be reached, for men cannot well be prevented from gambling in stocks with their own or other people's money; but at least we may hope that these "mammoth speculators" will by and by come to be held in the same estimation by the public as other pickpockets.

Congress and Reform.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the President will meet with no serious opposition in the application of the civil service rules. It would be to the last degree disgraceful if the legislative body did not allow him to carry out the reform, the responsibility of commencing which they threw on his shoulders. If Congress had not the courage or the clearsightedness to undertake a policy so necessary, and so sure to be popular, they ought at least to stand out of the way while the President puts it into operation.

If opposition were contemplated, it is doubtful if it would not be abandoned when the whole ground came to be looked over. What could be the object of it? Of course the real object could only be to retain the present system for party or personal advantage. But that object could not be confessed. It would be defeated by being stated. It could only be pursued under cover of some other alleged purpose. But what other could be relied on to conceal the real one? Subterfuge on such a subject, in the present condition of the public mind, would be useless. Sooner or later the scandalous truth would be exposed, and the members of Congress who had cast in their lot against reform would inevitably be held up to reprobation.

If Congressmen undertook indirect opposition to the reform, with what weapons could they wage it? The President is a disinterested man, and has no personal ends to be endangered, and all the other great public measures to which he was pledged are at rest. He has settled the *Alabama* claims; the South is firmly established in harmony with the principles determined by the constitutional amendments, and has so declared itself in the recent election; the public debt has been so far reduced, and taxation has been so simplified and rendered comparatively easy to be borne, that no financial legislation is imperatively demanded. In short, there is no other great measure of the President's policy which he need fear to endanger by a firm pressure of the one remaining feature of importance, civil service reform. He may fairly feel himself at liberty to make that the prime object of his labors in the immediate future.

If what may be called the public position of the President is thus strong, his personal position is yet stronger. He has just received the most overwhelming evidence of popular confidence ever accorded to any head of a representative government, and that after a long canvass, in which his attitude toward civil service reform was presented as the basis of a strong claim on the people's confidence. He has become thoroughly familiar with the duties of his office, and he knows better than ever before how to use its powers to advantage. He has many strong personal admirers in Congress, who both respect and sympathize with his aims. He has had the opportunity of closely studying the public men of the country, and he has brought to that study all the quickness of comprehension, the patient reflection, and the perfect unselfish sincerity, which made his selection of helpers so marvellously successful in the army. And, we may add, the public men of the country know him and are ready to act on their regard for or fear of him, according to their respective feelings. On the other hand, his resolve to prosecute civil reform commands the hearty approval of the greater part of the Press. It is approved by his most influential supporters in the late canvass. It has compelled praise from many of the "Liberal Republican" organs. It has spiked the Democratic guns, and even extorted from some of the Democratic journals unqualified commendation. It has, also, it may confidently be said, gone very far toward winning the earnest good-will of all respectable men, of either party, who allowed themselves to sustain the Greeley movement ever so slightly.

And if there is to be a contest for the reform, the President has shown his old military courage and skill in directing his operations to overcome the strongest position of his opponents. He has cautiously, but clearly, raised the flag of reform in the face of the chief of Pennsylvania politicians. If there is to be an appeal to the people, friends of reform could ask for no more explicit definition of the issue than has been given, and the defeat of no politician would be more significant than that of SIMON CAMERON. It is to be hoped he will not be rash enough to provoke a test of strength. If he does, his failure would be a standing warning not likely to be unheeded by his class.

Finally, the success of the reform is assured, because it deserves success. No more just and right measure was ever devised. Its present methods are an experiment; but they promise well, and the people will not give them up except for something better. We do not expect to see the present system of office-jobbing broken up at once. Too many men have strong individual interest in keeping it going, and the interest of the general public is not yet sufficiently aroused. But there will be no steps backward. Of that every one concerned may be assured.

The Case of Cuba.

When, some years ago, a very grand head gardener—one of those awful functionaries whose employer scarcely dares pluck one of his own flowers—was discoursing to his employer on the hardships of gardeners generally and himself in particular, and declared that no class of men was so hardly used and badly paid, he was suddenly asked, "What do you think of curates?" On a similar principle we would suggest that when Ireland is subject to an exceptionally acute access of indignation in regard to her position and prospects, she should take a glance at Cuba.

We soon grow callous to what is constantly before us. The boy who breaks his leg is an object, for a time, of untiring solicitude on the part of all his family, but none concern themselves specially about his brother who is always ailing, whose normal condition is recognized as one of chronic invalidism.

Thus it is with Cuba. We have come to consider revolution as her normal condition, just as we regard a change of Ministry once or twice a month as the ordinary course of events in her wretched mother country. But, surely a time has now come when, if merely from considerations of humanity, we ought to look more closely into the matter, and make an effort to put an end to this chronic scandal of the Carribean Seas—for such, indeed, is the plight of this lovely island. The Cubans are suffering greatly, and there seem none to help them. There is not a shadow of doubt that Spanish rule in Cuba has been and is quite as oppressive as English rule in Ireland in the eighteenth century. In many respects the circumstances are similar. When the Irish groaned beneath the sway of the "undertakers," as they were called, it was not the British people who were oppressing them. Nor is it the Spanish people who are oppressing Cuba today. But in Cuba, as in Ireland, the trouble springs from the circumstance that the home Government has vested authority in utterly corrupt hands. When an Irish Viceroy went to Ireland, in the last century, he wrote to London: "Things may be kept quiet, but the leading people must have *douceurs*; with this all will go easily." Accompanying the Viceroys came a horde of English place-hunters, who were forthwith provided for, and, with a community of interests, the English place-hunter and the Irish undertaker vigorously log-rolled for one another. It is much the same in Cuba today. The Ministry at Madrid is beset, to a degree which only those who know that city *par excellence* of idle scoundrels can realize, with needy blue-blooded office-seekers. Some of these have influence through their relatives, and the great aim and object of their lives is to get an appointment in Cuba. So, when a change of government takes place, a fresh batch of place-men starts for the hapless island. Fully appreciating the shifting tenure of political power in Spain, they lose no time in squeezing, in every possible way, enough money out of the unfortunate islanders to enable them to return to clamor in the cafés of the Puerto del Sol, and smoke cigarettes and sip chocolate.

Were the real names of those interested in Cuban army contracts to appear, great surprise would probably be created. It would then be seen that the corrupt Cuban party in Havana is playing precisely the part once played by the corrupt Irish party in Dublin. In Ireland these doings served at length to stimulate the rebellion of 1798, but a long-continued struggle has so spent the vigor of the Cubans that they are now scarcely capable of a powerful move against the enemy.

Their position seems to be one deserving of great sympathy. And the only quarter whence the expression of it is really likely to promote relief is the United States, for, without discussing whether public opinion here is or is not likely to be a therapeutic agent in the cure of Ireland, we have no doubt whatever of its possessing such efficacious properties so far as Cuba is concerned.

There is reason to believe that the present Government of Madrid and Captain-General in Cuba are desirous of acting fairly b Cuba, but not only are they hampered by the power of the corrupt party in the island, and its gold-scattering emissaries in the Spanish Cortes, but any day they may go out of office, and their good deeds and intentions be scattered to the four winds. The moral support of the United States might, at this moment, do much for the present and future of the unhappy island.

New-Jersey Looking Up.

The Elizabeth (N. J.) *Journal*, in alluding to the project, discussed by the TIMES, of consolidating Brooklyn and Westchester County into one great metropolitan city, says:

> "New-Jersey, it will be observed, is not mentioned in connection with this arrangement. Well, so be it. New-Jersey is abundantly able to get up a great city of her own some day—and a not very far distant day either—on the hither side of the Hudson. Nothing short of the drying up of that river can prevent New-Jersey from holding the railway terminus of the Continent. The railroads must finally, as they have already so largely done, bring the shipping to this side of the river, until Jersey City becomes another Liverpool."

The time was, and that "not very far distant," when New-Jersey was popularly regarded as a foreign province—"out of the United States," as the saying was—but that day has passed. A good portion of the New-Jersey of the present day, so far as its population is concerned, and the source from whence they draw their sustenance, is really as much a part of New-York as Brooklyn or Westchester County. Every social, economical, and business reason that may be urged in favor of the consolidation of Brooklyn and Westchester would apply with equal force to the annexation of Jersey City and Hoboken; and if these cities were left out in discussing the project, it was because there appeared to be insuperable obstacles to including them. If New-Jersey, or any part of it, is anxious for Metropolitan honors, and will induce its people to cede that portion of it bordering on our harbor to New-York, there can be no doubt that Congress will ratify the bargain, and that then there will be no objection to annexing it to Manhattan Island, where it properly belongs.

Arts and Sciences.

Ever since the election the *Tribune* has been in a sad plight, and has illustrated more forcibly than was ever done before the justice of Mr. GREELEY'S tirade against the sham of "independent journalism." The counting of the votes by which it had been crushed had hardly commenced when it found itself in an unpleasant dilemma. It had succeeded thoroughly in alienating from it every Republican, but despite its hardest efforts, it had failed to become recognized as a Democratic organ by the Democrats. In this strait Mr. GREELEY announced that it would henceforth be devoted to "Science, Industry, and the Useful Arts." It sought to become neutral between the two parties, and has ended in becoming dull and meaningless. There is no telling to what desperate distress it would have been reduced, in its endeavors to avoid all expressions of opinion upon interesting topics which might prove dangerous, if the Boston fire had not come to its relief. That was something about which even an independent journal might have ideas, and it has made the most of the opportunity by printing twenty-one editorial articles, occupying almost as many columns, in order to parade its opinions on this and other topics of equally safe character.

But beyond this the *Tribune* has been diligently employed in a masterly exercise of the art of using words to conceal ideas. It has mustered the courage necessary to deprecate political agitation, and to declare that the "want of today is quiet;" it has ventured to show itself to the Democracy as "a hot friend cooling," and it has hinted by vague indirections that it is ashamed of its late company. It has caresses for Gen. GRANT where it lately had only kicks, and has come to omit its iterations that the Republican Party is corrupt, but happily disintegrated, and therefore innocuous. It puts in as a plea in bar of criticism of its course, the "mental prostration" of Mr. GREELEY. As it has now renewed its defense of Mr. GREELEY as a Presidential candidate, in doing which it is forced to repeat some of the slanders it uttered during the campaign, we are justified in assuming that this plea has been withdrawn. He who declares that calumny pays because of the success of an opponent, is not entitled to set up his personal misfortunes in estoppel of an answer when brought to the bar of public judgment.

The truly independent newspaper is that which, being free from the interference of scheming and selfish politicians—which the *Tribune* never was—yet has such decided opinions on all political questions that it finds its strength in the according sentiments of the masses. This position the *Tribune* possessed, has lost, and is seeking in a clumsy way to regain. Mr. GREELEY is warned by the election returns that he cannot hope to become popular as a Democratic teacher, and he must, besides, have his revenge upon the party that failed to elect him. But the *Tribune* must have subscribers, and, in this strait, he puts on the thin disguise of "independent journalism," which he had himself torn to shreds, while he attempts to recover his position as a preacher of Republican principles.

There is little hope that this desperate attempt to bring back the fleeing *Tribune* readers will succeed. The Republican masses have not forgotten, nor will they forget, how they have been maligned as mercenary hordes by the *Tribune*, and, of course, with the consent of Mr. GREELEY, for nobody will believe that he did not practically control it during the contest. He, rather than the *Tribune*, declared that "Maine was hundreds of thousands of dollars the richer" because of its State election—meaning that the people had been bribed to vote for the Republican candidates. He was never able, in the *Tribune*, or in his speeches, to find any explanation of the constant and crushing defeats of the coalition in the State elections, except in the assumption that a vast majority of the people had been bought. He was not ashamed to invent all imaginable scandals against public men who would not support him, and in his eyes the Republican Party was rotten to the core. It is not probable that a few faint words of praise now will blot all these fierce and reckless denunciations from Republican memory. He could not mislead the masses as a Democratic candidate, nor can he deceive them now, when, tricked out in the garb of "independent journalism," he is attempting to foist himself upon them again as a teacher. The Republican masses have not been in the habit of trusting those who attempt to betray them, and Mr. GREELEY will find that their habit has lost none of its force.

Our Police Force.

How the Police force of this City can best be reorganized and improved, is just now a question of vital interest to the property-holders, and to the advocates of law and order generally. What was known as the Old Municipal law provided for the appointment of some five hundred men, who wore the badges of constables, and performed the duty of patrolling the streets and preserving the peace much after the style of the faction-fighting Irishmen at Donnybrook Fair. They had no uniforms, and it only required a removal of the badge from the coat-collar to "disguise" them as civilians. Under their protection, such societies as the "Dead Rabbits" flourished, and men were robbed, and sometimes murdered in broad daylight. By very slow degrees—for the cut-throat politicians were against it—the five increased to eight hundred, and finally reached one thousand eight hundred. They were then, by an Act of the Legislature, reorganized under the name of the Metropolitan Police. From time to time the Board of Supervisors made additions to the force, until the number was raised to two thousand three hundred and twenty-five, at which point it was permitted to remain down to the present day.

Of these two thousand three hundred and twenty-five men, only one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine had been assigned to patrol duty for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1871. The remainder had been acting as Inspectors, Captains, Sergeants, Roundsmen, doormen, and detectives. Taking into consideration the fact that half of this force could only be available for duty at any one time, we have the numerical strength decreased to *eight hundred and sixty-nine*. The utter folly of expecting a mere handful of men like this to maintain an effective watch over an area extending from the Battery to Harlem River, must be apparent to any person having the remotest idea of space. To find much fault with a force so constituted, in presence of such good reasons for its inefficiency, would be hardly just. Policemen should not be required to perform greater feats than other public servants. Indeed, it is because so much has been expected of them that they appear to have done so little. What we really need is, that the effective force shall be enlarged to such an extent that every Ward in the City may be provided with enough patrolmen to insure it a thorough protection from thieves and scoundrels of whatever kind.

In selecting recruits to make the increase specified, it will be necessary to exercise very great care, and this can only be done by completely ignoring the politicians. Come what may, the Police force must be wholly isolated from political influence. The spectacle of a Captain or Sergeant going through his precinct canvassing voters in favor of a candidate, or any set of candidates, must, in the future, be rendered impossible. Men who could be guilty of such acts are clearly not fit to be police officers, and never should have been appointed.

There is no doubt that many of the members of the force would, under other circumstances, have been content to have kept within the strict line of duty. When the pruning-knife is being applied these should be spared, and given a chance to show that they are still capable of being first-class policemen. Very soon after the meeting of the Legislature, we hope to see this question of reorganization brought up for discussion, and action taken upon it of such a decided nature as to speedily relieve the people of New-York from the miserably inefficient and notoriously corrupt system which at present obtains.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* has discovered, by patient examination of the election returns of the States of Maine, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, "that while the Republican Party polled about the natural increase of its vote, the Democratic Party from some cause fell off heavily, not only failing to manifest any natural increase, but showing an actual decrease of about fifteen per cent." It believes that this ratio will hold good throughout the Union, but it hints that Gen. GRANT has not been indorsed by the people. It is very much like the *World* to give facts which upset its theories.

Gov. B. GRATZ BROWN has been chastened by the rigors of his experience in New-Haven before the election, and by the pitiless logic of events since, and is ready to concede that even if he may have little to be thankful for personally, the country has much; and has, therefore, proclaimed that Missouri had better keep Thanksgiving with the rest of the nation.

Antiquity in religious matters is so highly prized by all sects that the Presbyterians undoubtedly found great satisfaction in celebrating, on Wednesday last, the tercentenary of Wandsworth Presbytery. Connected with the event was a memorial service at Auburn, in which it came out that the theological seminary at that place is in so much financial distress that "there is not money enough in the treasury to pay for a postage stamp." There is a touch of the olden religious fervor and devotion in the declaration, in the face of such a fact as this, that an endowment of $400,000 is needed, and that if Auburn will not give it another community will. Auburn Seminary, notwithstanding its empty treasury, is evidently in no real distress, and there is no danger of the land lapsing into barbarism so long as its citizens can be found when an emergency is presented to make these munificent offerings for the elevation of the people.

The Republican Party and its Reform allies will discover that an important element in their mission, wherever they have succeeded the Democratic Party in power, consists in meting out justice to the criminal protégés of that party. They come into a large inheritance of this description here, and if they fulfill their duties the moral atmosphere will be purer, and decent people will again enjoy a quiet and secure existence. The task is no light one, but they should take courage from the knowledge that if the laws are enforced the lower class of demagogues will be scarce outside the prison walls.

For more than two generations, Evacuation Day was a holiday hardly less observed in this City than Christmas, but, since the opening of the war of the rebellion, it has been gradually falling out of popular regard. Today there will be hardly a reminder of that pageantry in celebration of the evacuation in which our fathers delighted. The ancient Veterans of 1812 will assemble, as of yore, and the Seventh Regiment will parade; but all this is done in honor of a visiting regiment from Pennsylvania. The glory of Evacuation Day has departed, and we must number it henceforth among our traditions.

The English Court of Chancery has lately been occupied with preliminary proceedings in a suit, whose details are such as have formed the plot of many novels. FREDERICK VANE instituted a suit for a declaration that he is the elder legitimate son of the late Sir FREDERICK VANE, baronet, with the view that his nephew, the person calling himself Sir HENRY RALPH VANE, may be ordered to deliver up to him the family estates, and account for the rents which he has received. The plaintiff states that he only became aware in 1866 that his brother was illegitimate. The defendant demurred to the plaintiff's bill on several grounds, but the Court overruled the demurrer with costs against defendant, and the cause will, unless compromised, come on for hearing. For a long time, reports have been current that a suit will some day be brought under precisely similar circumstances to test the validity of the marriage of the Marquis of TWEEDALE, father of the Duchess of WELLINGTON, and Lady EMILY PEEL. Not exactly a pleasant kind of business to have hanging over a family.

The London *Times* speaks of "Old Drury more than once in flames, and Covent Garden burnt down nearly as often." How often is "nearly as often" as "more than once?" Is Homer nodding?

Returns relating to immigration from Liverpool during the month of October have been issued. The number which sailed was 17,859. The nationality of the emigrants seems greatly changed, and, in point of numbers, the English have taken the place of the Irish. Thus, the 17,859 comprised 9,455 English, 205 Scotch, 1,685 Irish, and 6,154 other foreigners. The total emigration since January is 178,450.

The march of feminine intellect seems most apparent today at Zurich. The students on the books of its university number about 380, and of these a hundred are ladies. Seventy-five pursue the study of medicine; twenty-four read philosophy, and one devotes herself to political science. Some of Dr. MARY WALKER'S official friends at Washington may, perhaps, like to hint to her the possibility of a vacancy in one of Zurich's professional chairs; to compete for it she should, of course, be on the spot.

GEORGIA.

A Contested Seat in the First District—The Suits Against Deputy United States Marshals to be Abandoned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1872.

Sloan, the defeated Republican candidate from the First Congressional District, will contest for his seat at the organization of the new Congress, in March next. He claims that, in making up the returns, the Democrats threw out three precincts in Chatham County, where, otherwise, his majority would have been 1,279. The Democrats, it is alleged, also counted out the vote of a precinct in Camden County, which gave 77 Republican majority. Another precinct in Burke County was thrown out, where, otherwise, Sloan's majority was 76; and still another precinct in the same county would, he insists, had the election been fairly conducted, given him a majority of 1,500. Nearly 200 votes cast for him in Scriven County, were thrown out. This makes in all 3,092 votes that were thrown out in making up the official returns. Rawl's (Democrat) majority, by counting out the 3,092 votes above named, and by excluding the vote of Bullock County, is 772. Allowing him a majority of 420 in Bullock—the amount claimed by him—makes his majority 1,192. Now, taking this 1,192 from the 3,092 thrown out, leaves Sloan a majority of 1,900, the number claimed by him.

Such, in brief, is ground upon which the contest will be made. On the other hand it is claimed by the friends of Rowls that the precincts thrown out were illegally established, and the vote thereat is void under the statutes of the State. This is a legal question about which men differ, and will come up for final adjudication by Congress, when the contest is made. The First District has been overwhelmingly Republican heretofore, when the party was united. It polls a larger colored vote than any other district in the State; but, for some time past, the party there has been divided, owing to differences between local leaders. This was the case two years ago, when Bradley became an independent candidate, and thereby defeated the Republican nominee; and the same causes operated, more or less, at the election just passed. True, there was no independent Republican candidate, but there was dissatisfaction and strife with Bradley and others, who made their influence felt among the blacks at the election.

Gov. Smith now denies having instructed the Attorney-General to direct the Solicitor to issue warrants for the arrest of the Special Deputy United States Marshals. It is not denied, however, that such instructions were issued by the Attorney-General, or that the Governor knew of this at the time. It is not improbable that these prosecutions will be abandoned. Respectable public sentiment will not sustain a measure so Quixotic in its origin and ridiculous in its details. As, therefore, Gov. Smith has no personal popularity which he can afford to lose, he will probably advise the quiet abandonment of this wild scheme.

The official returns of the late election, strangely enough, are not yet complete, but enough is known to warrant the statement that Greeley's majority will fall short of, rather than exceed, two thousand. This is just fifty-nine thousand less than Smith's majority in October. However, all who know how the October Election was managed know that the Democratic majority might have been 161,000 just as easily as 61,000. Nobody here, even among intelligent Democrats, pretends that that election was any criterion of the strength of the two parties. Considered altogether, it was one of the most shameful proceedings ever inaugurated in any country for the purpose of defeating the will of the people.

Minister Washburne to Return to France.

From the Madison (Wis.,) Journal, Nov. 21.

In reply to the suggestion that Hon. E. B Washburne will be a candidate for the United States Senator from Illinois, the Galena *Gazette*, the Republican paper of Mr. Washburne's town, says:

> "Those who believe he desires the position, or that he will be pressed by his friends as a candidate, will soon learn their mistake. His friends understand very well that his present position is much more congenial to his taste than a seat in the United States Senate would be, and hence they have no reason to advocate his claims for that office. Mr. Washburne came home to vote, visit his friends, and transact some business in Washington. Having completed his errand he will return to Paris."

Mr. Washburne expresses himself to friends here entirely in accordance with the above, and indicates that he prefers the mission to France (in which he has won such fame and made himself so useful) to any official position in connection with which his name has been mentioned, one reason being that his health has so much improved by residence there. Jealous politicians and papers in Illinois, we think, will find they have given themselves a great deal of unnecessary uneasiness.

We understand, after leaving here Friday night, Mr. Washburne will make a brief visit to friends in Chicago, and then proceed to Washington and New-York, and sail, on his return to Europe, next month.

A Democratic Complaint of Official Incapacity in Virginia.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 23.

Buchanan County has been heard from, and it gives Greeley 214 and Grant fifty-three votes. But, contrary to our very reasonable expectations that everything should come perfect from a county that took so much valuable time and kept the whole world at a standstill for over three weeks, the returns are so informal that it is doubtful if the State canvassers will be able to include them in the general aggregate. The vote for electors is not given, the judges contenting themselves with merely reporting the ballots as if cast directly for Grant or Greeley. As several precincts in other counties have been thrown out because of like informalities, through the neglect or ignorance of the returning judges, the entire return of Buchanan will probably share the same fate. But it does seem strange that persons of sufficient intelligence cannot be found in every precinct of the State to conduct elections in accordance with the forms so clearly set forth in the statutes made for their guidance and instruction. Were the Radicals in power and the negroes charged with these duties, we might look for such exhibitions of mental imbecility and official incapacity; but that they should be of so frequent occurrence under Conservative auspices is a reproach to the party. We must reform it altogether.

CITY REFORM.

A New Movement on Foot to Continue the Work.

A Permanent Organization to Succeed the Committee of Seventy, and to be Called the "Eclectic Municipal Reform Association."

A project is on foot among well-known citizens and tax-payers of this City, to organize a new and permanent association, devoted to reform in our Municipal Government, and to securing honest and capable men, without distinction of party, to administer all its departments. The movement is not in any sense antagonistic to the "Committee of Seventy," which has rendered such good service in purifying our City Government; on the contrary, its projectors have been among the firmest adherents and supporters of the Committee of Seventy in the past, and many of the members of that Committee are expected to join the new and more permanent organization.

The chief considerations which have had weight with the projectors of the movement, and which, in their minds, have created the necessity for the formation of a new association devoted to Municipal reform, are these:

In the first place, the Committee of Seventy was the outgrowth of a sudden and alarming crisis in our City Government, and was created primarily for a specific purpose—to prosecute a thorough investigation into the frauds and corruptions of the "Ring" officials, and to bring the criminals to justice. Its mission was that of a committee of safety, intended by those who created it to be temporary, and whose duties lay rather in rectifying the past and guarding the present, than in furnishing a permanent guide for the future. In the second place, the office-seeking tendency that has been developed in the ranks of the Committee of Seventy has seriously impaired its usefulness, and lessened, in the minds of many people, the confidence that was originally reposed in it. The projectors of the new Reform Association say they have no fault to find with those members of the Seventy who have accepted place, nor do they assume to impugn their motives in seeking after or taking political offices. But there is no doubt of the fact that their action in this regard has had the effect to lay their motives as Municipal reformers open to suspicion, and has furnished politicians of both parties with a strong *ad captandum* argument against the Committee as a body, and has thus impaired its usefulness, and weakened its influence with the people. A body of men who take upon themselves to advise and recommend measures of reform, and to indorse candidates for office, it is claimed, should, in the first place, be entirely non-partisan, and, in the second place, should not contain among its members any persons who want offices themselves, or who, under any circumstances, would allow themselves to be candidates. It is only in this way that the people can be made to believe in their entire disinterestedness and impartiality.

Accordingly, it is to be provided among the fundamental articles of the new Reform Association that none of its members shall be office-holders, or candidates for office. In the circular that has been printed, and which will be circulated among our leading citizens the coming week, particular attention is called to the following article in the constitution of the new Association:

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Every member of this Association must be a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years or upward, and of good moral character.

Any person holding any political office other than that of notary public or commissioner of deeds, or any person who is a member of any political club, body, or association, is hereby declared ineligible for membership in this Association.

Any member of this body who shall consent to be a candidate for any political office, or accept any nomination therefor, shall by such act forfeit his membership.

The general objects of the Association are briefly set forth in the following preamble to the constitution:

> We, the undersigned, citizens of New-York, deprecating the use of politics for personal, selfish, or party ends, do hereby associate ourselves for the purpose of correcting public abuses, securing honest and capable officials, good laws, and their efficient administration, and for the further purpose of influencing all political parties to select, as candidates for public offices, only men of known ability and integrity.

In carrying out the above objects the Association will, at every Municipal election, recommend and indorse candidates for office with sole reference to their honesty and capacity, and entirely irrespective of their nationality, religion, or past party affiliations. The present purpose is to confine the Association to 100 members, and while there will be an equal division, so far as practicable, of members holding opposite views on general politics, the aim will be to exclude, as far as possible from membership, politicians of either party, or those who have held political office in the past. It is also deemed desirable by the projectors of the new organization to secure as members a preponderance of young men, or those of middle age, who have large and permanent interests in the good government and future prosperity and well-being of the City. Men of fourscore, though they may sometimes make good counselors, are generally too fond of their ease and comfort to engage in the active, vigilant and practical work of Reform, which it will be the aim of the new Association to push forward. Among the gentlemen who have already enrolled their names as members of the Association, are R. Caman Combes, Robert T. Ford, Andrew Gilsey, Ewen McIntyre, B. F. Beekman, Wm. R. Morgan, J. M. Duclos, George W. Pell, H. M. Schieffelin, Dennis Hennessey, Geo. L. Jordan, and others. Rooms have been engaged, temporarily, for the meetings of the Association in the University Building, Washington-square. Although the name of the new Association has not yet been definitely determined on, the title which appears to meet with most favor at present is that of "The Eclectic Municipal Reform Association."

1783—1872.

Evacuation Day—The Old Fort in Central Park—Interesting Ceremonies.

Today is the eighty-ninth anniversary of the evacuation of the City of New-York by the British, and the day forms one of the most interesting anniversaries in the history of this City. On the 25th of November, 1783, the English troops, who had for some time held possession of New-York, under the command of Gen. George Clinton, embarked on board the fleet anchored off the Battery, and the Continental Army marched in. Every succeeding year the day has been observed as a holiday, and in the olden time the train bands used to parade with fife and drum, and the citizens closed their shops, and jollity reigned, and loyalty to the Union received new life. Before the late war these celebrations were well observed, but the tide of battle and the excitement attending the struggle for the preservation of the Union led New-Yorkers to slight the day, though the National Guard usually made a parade.

The veterans of the war of 1812, including Gen. Dix, will celebrate the anniversary today by the hoisting of a flag at the old fort in Central Park, which stands at the highest elevation on Manhattan Island, excepting only Washington Heights, which are two feet higher. About fifty yards from the height, in a north-easterly direction, stands the historical McGowan's Pass, and at the same distance stands, in an opposite bearing, the celebrated earth-works which once bore the name of Fort Fish. When the laying out of the Park was in progress, it was seriously contemplated that these historical reminiscences should be razed to the ground; but to Controller Green is due, in no small degree, the credit of their being preserved more or less intact. The veterans will assemble at the Astor House at 10 o'clock, and from thence, escorted by a detachment of the Sixth Regiment, N. G., will march up Broadway to Fifth-avenue, thence through Central Park to the "Old Fort." The veterans will be provided with carriages along the entire route of march. The battalion will be under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Van Wyck. Another feature of the day is the visit of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard to this City. This regiment is commanded by Col. Latta, and is considered to be the leading military organization in Philadelphia, if not in the State. The Seventh Regiment, N. G., Col. E. Clark commanding, has been ordered to parade in full uniform, with over-coats, as an escort to the visiting regiment, and the two commands are to be reviewed by the Mayor, Gen. Shaler and staff, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Installation and Ordination Services at the Church of the Messiah.

The ordination and installation services, last evening, at the Second Congregational Unitarian Church, Park-avenue, were attended by a large congregation, in which were representatives of all the Unitarian societies of this City and Brooklyn. There was also a strong representation of the ministry, those taking part in the exercises being Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., Rev. R. D. Barr, and Rev. Hy. W. Bellows, D. D., of New-York; and Rev. A. P. Putnam, D. D., Rev. J. W. Chadwick, and Rev. S. H. Camp, of Brooklyn. The special interest of the occasion was the installation, as pastor of the church, of Rev. Henry Powers, recently of Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and the ordination to the ministry of Mr. Russell N. Bellows. The services were opened with a voluntary and anthem by the choir, followed by a brief statement by Dr. Farley to the effect that the present financial condition of the church was satisfactory, while its prospects were encouraging. Dr. Bellows preached the sermon from Ephesians, fourth chapter, eleventh and twelfth verses—"And he gave some apostles, some prophets, some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers, &c." It was an argument showing the profound necessity, the immense importance, of the Christian ministry. The long-cherished notion of an official sanction of the Christian ministry, the preacher said, had a deep sentiment in it, which could neither be despised nor ignored, and a priesthood of God—illumined souls, set apart to arouse, teach, and guide God's children to Him—was an absolute necessity. Dr. Putnam offered the ordaining and installing prayer, and the right hand of fellowship was extended by Mr. Chadwick, the Pastor closing the services with the benediction.

SEA-SICKNESS.

New Means of Averting the Malady—Mr. Bessemer's Theories Reduced to Practice.

The London *Times*, in its issue of Nov. 11, thus refers to the subject of "the Bessemer ship saloon:" "The germ of the principle," it says, "lies in the ship's compass and in the suspended cabin lamp; in fact, it has often been suggested that cabin furniture should be similarly suspended, and the idea appears feasible, although really it is not practicable—at least, it would not prevent sea-sickness—for the reason that, although an article of furniture so suspended would enable its occupant to maintain a horizontal position, it would still follow every vertical motion of the vessel. But there is in every vessel when pitching or rolling a neutral axis, or point of no motion, and it occurred to Mr. Bessemer in thinking out the matter that by suspending a saloon at a point coincident with this axis he would attain this desired end. The idea promised well; it needed but one condition to be complied with in practice to insure its success in preventing sea-sickness; that condition was that the equilibrium of the saloon should not be disturbed, or, in other words, that the load should be equally distributed at starting, and that no change in its disposition should be made during the passage. This, of course, meant that no passenger should move from his seat, much less promenade the upper deck, a condition which of itself would be fatal to the adoption of the system. There was also the apprehension that disturbance might arise from the oscillation to which a pendulous body suspended from a body in motion was liable. So that idea was abandoned, but not before Mr. Bessemer had designed a vessel with a suspended circular saloon, 50 feet in diameter and 25 feet high, retained in a horizontal position by means of a heavy counter-balance weight. Pursuing the subject still further, it occurred to Mr. Bessemer that if he could not prevent motion by his method of suspension, he could, at any rate, arrest it at the moment it was set up. To this end he has designed a saloon, 70 feet in length, 30 feet in width, and 20 feet in height, carrying on the top a promenade deck at a height of 7 feet above the ordinary deck of the vessel. The points of suspension of this saloon will be in a line with the keel of the vessel, and coincident with the neutral axis of the ship when rolling. The saloon will be well lighted and ventilated, and will be fitted at each end with four principal rooms for ladies and four for gentlemen, which, as well as the promenade deck, will be accessible at all times by means of a broad staircase free from all motion. The governing principle of this suspended saloon consists of a set of powerful hydraulic apparatus connected with the under side of the flooring, and so arranged that as the vessel rolls to either side the pressure or resistance afforded by the water is instantly brought into play, and utilized in checking the motion. There is no doubt that this arrangement could be made automatic, and it probably will be in the course of time, but for the present Mr. Bessemer controls the apparatus by a pair of very sensitive equilibrium valves, actuated by a hand lever. At this lever stands a steersman, who, with a curved spirit-level before him, watches the slightest indication of rolling in the vessel, and in an instant suppresses the least tendency of the saloon to follow the motion of the ship.

It will be seen that, so far, the rolling action of the vessel has been provided against. It may therefore be asked how the effects of pitching are met? In the circular saloon proposed by Mr. Bessemer, both motions were provided against; in the present saloon the effects of rolling only can be prevented. The difficulty of pitching, however, is overcome by increasing the length of the vessel to such an extent as to insure longitudinal stability. The principle of the saloon, in fact, is to be carried out in a steamship which has been specially designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, C. B., for the channel passage. This vessel will be 350 feet long, with 45 feet deck beam, and 65 feet over her paddle-boxes, and which, when fully loaded, will draw but 7 feet 6 inches of water, thus enabling her to meet the requirements of the present shallow harborage on either side of the channel. The saloon will be placed in the centre of the vessel, a position now generally occupied by the engines, which will be placed fore and aft, and will drive two pairs of paddle-wheels, as the small draught of the vessel will not admit of the use of a screw. She will be propelled by engines of 750-horse power nominal, indicating up to 4,600-horse power, and it is expected to attain a speed of twenty miles an hour, which expectation her small immersed area of midship section fully justifies. The vessels will be double-ended, so as to enable them to enter and quit existing harbors, and at each end will be a well-appointed cabin for second-class passengers. At each extremity these ships will have a very low freeboard, so that they may cut through the waves instead of rising to them. This, combined with their great length, peculiar shape, and the distribution of the weights they will carry, will render the pitching motion so slight as to be scarcely appreciable in a saloon situated midway of the length of the vessel.

To an engineer the results of the principle propounded by Mr. Bessemer are self-evident; there are, however, others to whom they cannot, of course, be made so clear on paper. In order, therefore, to demonstrate to all the feasibility of his scheme, Mr. Bessemer has constructed a large working model in the grounds of his residence. Model it can hardly be called, either, inasmuch as it is larger than the midship section of one of the Citizen steam-boats. The arrangement consists of a twenty-feet length, the hull of a vessel of twenty feet beam, sunk in a brick pit, and carried on a longitudinal axis. Similarly suspended within the representative ship is a cabin measuring sixteen feet by ten feet, beneath the floor of which is the hydraulic arrangement for arresting motion, or, in other words, for locking the cabin. A small square hole in the floor admits the body of the steersman, who sits in front of a double-handled lever working horizontally, and having just beyond it a curved spirit-level surmounted by a graduated scale and a pointer. In the centre of the scale is the zero point, and so long as the cabin preserves a true level the pointer stands at zero. Directly, however, the slightest deviation from the horizontal occurs the pointer will stand either to the right or left of zero, according to the direction of the roll of the cabin. The object of the steersman is, of course, to keep the pointer exactly at zero, and this he easily accomplishes by slightly moving the handle either one way or the other, as may be necessary. An oscillating motion is given to the hull through a crank shaft worked through toothed gearing by a small engine placed outside the hull. This motion amounts to 14° each way, representing a total roll of 28°, the number of oscillations being ten per minute. It need hardly be pointed out that both the extent and frequency of the roll are much in excess of the average in practice, but, notwithstanding this, the cabin does not indicate a deviation of more than from 1° to 1½° from the horizontal. It is, moreover, to be borne in mind that the light structure forming the cabin is very readily influenced by the slightest vibration, and but inadequately represents a saloon weighing many tons, the inertia of which alone would aid its stability.

The Society of Arts, ever on the alert to stimulate invention, and to promote scientific progress, some time since offered its gold medal for the best design for a steamer in which the horrors of the Channel passage should be reduced to a minimum, if not altogether abolished. To this Society, therefore, Mr. Bessemer's invention became an object of direct interest, which led to Mr. Bessemer inviting the Council to witness the working of his model. The invitation was readily accepted, and a number of gentlemen from the Society met on Saturday at Mr. Bessemer's residence and inspected the arrangement. Among them were gentlemen of eminence as practical mechanicians, and others equally eminent in naval matters. After a careful investigation of the model, the opinion was unanimous that the principle was sound and that it would work out successfully in practice. Perfect as it now appears, it may yet prove capable of even further development. Mr. Bessemer himself, with the spirit of a true artist, states that he by no means believes he has reached perfection in the invention. Even now he sees his way to an automatic governing arrangement by which the services of the steersman may be dispensed with, although he recommends the employment of a steersman in the first instance; and he frankly admits that some other brain than his own may push on the work he has initiated to a higher point than he has attained."

Alleged False Arrest by New-York Officers.

Mr. James O. Watkins, a resident of Newark, on Saturday commenced a civil suit for false arrest against Chief of Police Glasby and Detective McManus, of Newark, and Deputy Sheriffs Judson, Jarvis, and McLaughlin, of New-York, laying damages in the sum of $10,000. Warrants have also been issued on a criminal suit, and will be served today. Watkins was arrested, on the 7th inst., for forfeiting his bonds on a civil suit in New-York, and Justice Lambert, of Newark, refused to hold him or deliver him to the New-York authorities. Then it is alleged the latter arrested him, and took him to the Station-house, and thence in company with Detective McManus and by permission of Chief Glasby. Watkins claims that there was no possible authority for taking him out of the State in a civil proceeding, and that he claimed the protection of Officer Wambold, Lieut. Kirwin, and Chief Glasby, but it was denied him. The Chief denies that any appeal was made to him, and as he knew the New-York officers to be responsible parties, and no doubt thrown on their authority, he thought all was right. The matter has created considerable excitement in Newark.

CITY MISSION WORK.

Meeting of the City Mission Society—Statement of the Work of the Past Year, &c.

The annual meeting of the City Mission Evangelical Society was held last evening at the South Reformed Church, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue. Rev. Dr. Rogers presided. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, and after reading the Scriptures, Rev. Mr. Minigins, Superintendent of City Missions, made the following statement:

> To many in this audience the history of the City Mission is quite familiar. It is well known that from small beginnings it has grown to be the head and front of all the societies of its kind, not only in this City, but in the country at large. A few years since the Society was reorganized and incorporated. A strong Executive Committee of leading pastors and laymen was appointed. A Superintendent of Missions was engaged to organize and look after the missions, and give instruction and direction to the missionaries. A building fund was commenced for the purpose of erecting commodious, attractive chapels in the neglected parts of the City. And efforts have been made in open-air services and other popular methods to get the multitudes within the sound of the Gospel. The money to carry on the work is raised mostly by personal application to individuals. We rarely receive a legacy. We have no vested fund to fall back upon. We began the year without a dollar. A large expenditure has been incurred in fitting up the new Carmel Chapel, in the Bowery, near Grand-street. Several large subscribers have died, others are out of the country; and, owing to these reasons, and other causes beyond our control, our receipts for the current year have fallen far behind our expenses. To sustain forty missionaries, seven mission chapels, five mission Sabbath-schools, four mission churches, helping-hand and temperance societies, Sunday-schools, &c., &c., we ask only $50,000 a year. The financial year closes Dec. 9, and we must raise $15,000 if we would pay our debts and square accounts. We need large subscriptions. All the money given goes directly to the missionary work.

The following statement of the operations of the City Mission for the year, up to present date, furnished by Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, Secretary, was presented by Mr. Wetmore, Chairman of the Executive Committee: There are 40 City missionaries, who have made 72,619 missionary visits; there are 160 volunteer tract visitors, and there have been distributed 600,000 tracts and papers, 579 Bibles and Testaments given, 1,032 volumes loaned, 1,274 children led to Sunday-school, 2,364 children led to day school, 435 persons led into Bible classes, 15,115 persons persuaded to attend churches and missions, 1,400 temperance pledges obtained, 1,554 preaching services held, 2,442 prayer-meetings, 104 backsliders reclaimed, 324 converts united with Evangelical churches. There are eight mission chapels and stations, and four organized mission churches, in which have been enrolled 600 members. There are five mission Sabbath-schools, caring for 1,500 children. There is a reading-room and lodging-house for men, extending a helping hand to many friendless and strangers.

Earnest addresses were made by Hon. W. E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Inglis, and others, and after the taking up of a collection, the benediction by Dr. Inglis closed the exercises.

A DRESS REHEARSAL.

"Leo and Lotos" at Niblo's Garden—The Rebuilt Theatre.

For the first time since the burning of this popular house last May the welcome sound of the artists' voice, mingled with sweet strains of orchestral melody, resounded within the walls of the renovated building on Saturday evening, on the occasion of a rehearsal of the new piece "Leo and Lotos," to will be presented to the public next Wednesday. At present it would be premature to offer any opinion respecting the merits of the performance, or to anticipate its reception at the hands of the public. But if a gorgeous display of scenic representations by Voegtlin, Gotz, Marston, and Hicks, of London, combined with the effective execution of the newest works, chiefly of French music by Herve, Offenbach, Vasseur, and Le Coy, and a brilliant assemblage of *dramatis personæ*, danseuses, a full corps of coryphees, making up, with the figurantes, a *personnel* of nearly 200 upon the stage, which, in the richest variety of costume, can offer any attractions. The labors of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, the lessees of the theater, and the enterprise of its munificent proprietor, Mr. A. T. Stewart, who has spared no expense and lost no time in raising the building from the *débris* to which it was reduced by the destructive fire of last May, are now on the eve of being crowned with success.

The rehearsal commenced at 8 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. John Vincent and Mme. Lanner. Some idea may be formed of the intricacy of the piece, and the variety of scenic representations introduced, from the fact that it was not concluded until a late hour on yesterday morning, so that the managers, even though the house were in readiness, are exercising a wise discretion in not venturing a public performance until after one or two more rehearsals. Their *corps d'armée* can perform all their respective evolutions with that natural grace and easy elegance of manner so indispensable to insure the success of a new piece involving such an endless variety of spectacular productions. At the end of the first act a palace scene, by Gotz, was presented, composed of gold and silver foiled canvasses, pierced with hundreds of ornaments in stained glass, behind each of which a separate light was placed, whose rays were richly tinted in all the colors of the rainbow; and while the brilliant *ensemble* of *dramatis personæ*, followed by a dazzling array of fair Amazonian danseuses, marched and danced through the "Palace of Jewels," with shining helmets and glittering lances, and were at times transformed into fairy nymphs of peerless beauty, as the various shades of white and crimson light flitted across the stage, the scene was such as only youthful imaginations can conjure up, upon reading, in fabled Eastern stories, of crystal palaces and princely courtiers springing up suddenly into existence at the magic touch of some mystic ring, or in obedience to the potent wave of the wand of the magician.

As the auditorium is still a complete wilderness of scaffolding and building rubbish, few persons were permitted to be present at the rehearsal. Even upon the stage the sound of the carpenter's hammer, giving the finishing stroke behind the scenes, as if unwilling to be silenced by the merry clatter of the troupe of artists who had ousted from him full possession of the building, quite regardless of the discord it produced in the orchestra, still rose in defiance high above the loudest note of Mr. Henry Collard's tenor voice—the pocket Sims Reeves of Drury Lane. Not even the starting of the steam engine by Mr. Wieffenbach in his inimitable solo performance on fifteen drums, could drive out the busy hum of mechanical labor which until then so long held undisputed sway over the building.

When cleared of the building appliances, which at present choke up the view, the house will present a beautiful and attractive appearance. The auditorium is ornamented in white and gold, and above the ceiling forms a beautifully-proportioned dome, frescoed in Pompeian style. The tiers rise above each other on light, graceful pillars, and the seats, which are wide and commodiously arranged, everywhere command a full view of the stage. Between the acts a drop curtain from the pencil of Marston will fall between the stage and the auditorium, the central medallion representing Liberty with a flag in her hand, while at her feet sit two female figures, magnificent representations of Peace and Plenty. Above these Lover cherubs, painted in the finest style of art, while at each corner stand bronzed statues of Music and the Drama.

The stage behind this curtain is the finest and most intricate piece of mechanism ever devised for the production of spectacular phenomenon. It has been constructed by Mr. Benson Sherwood, the machinist of the theatre, and is the result of his observations upon the construction and arrangements of all the leading stages in Europe, where he was sent for this purpose by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer shortly after the burning of the theatre. Great improvements have been effected in the scene-rooms, wardrobe-room, and other apartments, in connection with the stage, which is separated from them by a fire-proof wall, pierced with doors for communication, also rendered fire-proof.

The professional danseuses appearing in the performance comprise the celebrated Pitteri, from Les Italiens and La Scala, Mme. Lanner, Lupo, Adrienne, &c. The music is under the direction of Mr. Connolly, with a full chorus of male and female voices, and an orchestra of nearly forty pieces. Among the female soloists are Mlle. Deani, late of Les Italiens; Mmes. Ponatti, of the London English Opera Company; Miss Joyce, Miss Rand, &c. It is estimated that the cost of production will be over $50,000, and that the evening expenses of the piece will reach $1,100 each night.

Another Body Found in the Ruins of Boston—Search for a Missing Cambridge Fireman.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—This afternoon another body was taken from the ruins of the fire, but had not been identified up to a late hour. In the pockets of the pantaloons were some papers, but nothing to lead to identification of the body. A party of firemen from Cambridge have been searching throughout the day for the body of one of their own number, who is missing. A military guard composed of detachments of the Ninety-eighth Regiment is kept at the ruins.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

A Sanguinary Affray Among Seventh Ward Ruffians.

Two Men Stabbed and Fatally Wounded—Particulars of the Tragedy—Ante-Mortem Statements.

The low groggery of Wm. Coffee, No. 226 Cherry-street, corner of Pelham-street, was the scene, at an early hour yesterday morning, of a bloody conflict between several Irish laborers and a gang of thieves and rowdies congregated there, which will doubtless result in the death of two of the participants. The Police of the Seventh Precinct state that the place kept by Coffee is a resort for all the thieves and rough characters in the Ward, the majority of whom belong to a club known as the Rutgers Social Club, which have their head-quarters at Coffee's saloon, and have long been a terror to the quiet and peaceable residents of the Ward. The principal attraction in Coffee's place is his daughter Abbie, a handsome girl, who, although it is conceded that she is a virtuous young woman, was inclined to flirt with the young ruffians who frequented the place, and thus brought patronage to her father's bar and money to his pocket.

The parties concerned in this murderous affray exhibited remarkable reticence in respect to the circumstances surrounding the case, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the TIMES reporters could glean the particulars given below. It appears that at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Coffee, in company with Patrick Delaney, an Irish laborer, employed in the iron-yard of Gilhouse & Harrison, at the corner of Monroe and Cherry streets, and Patrick Golding, aged twenty-six, formerly a bar-tender in Pike-slip, who had been out drinking together, met in front of Coffee's groggery, at the corner of Cherry and Pelham streets. Here they were joined by John Welsh, aged nineteen, a cartman, and William H. Lee, alias Fenton, alias Billy Baker, a notorious ruffian and State Prison convict. At the suggestion of Welsh, the party entered Coffee's place and had several drinks together. While they were drinking, an argument arose in regard to the Rutgers Social Club, to which both Lee and Welsh belong. A quarrel occurred between the men, and the lie was freely bandied about, accompanied by the choice expletives which add spice to the ordinary conversation of such characters. Welsh challenged Lee to go outside to fight, and Coffee endeavored to quiet the trouble. In this he partially succeeded, and Welsh and Lee went out of the place together. After reaching the sidewalk in front of the groggery, the quarrel was renewed, and the disputants came to blows. At this juncture Delaney, Coffee and Golding came out of the liquor-store and interfered to separate the combatants. A gang of young ruffians thereupon made a determined onslaught upon Delaney and Golding, and a terrible fight ensued, the battle ground being the hallway of Coffee's residence and the sidewalk in front of the drinking-place. Coffee fled from the scene of the strife, and took refuge in his apartments. Golding, who was armed with an old-fashioned revolver, fired one shot at his assailants, which, however, did not take effect. He then turned, and fled down Cherry-street. He was soon after joined by Delaney, who during the mêlée had defended himself with a large pocket-knife. Officer Van Buskirk, of the Seventh Precinct, attracted by the pistol shot, hurried to the scene, and seeing Delaney and Golding running, arrested them and took them to the Madison-street Police Station, where the pistol was found in the possession of Golding, and they were both locked up for disorderly conduct, the Police not being aware of what had occurred.

Soon after a boy came to the Station-house and reported that a man who had been stabbed was then in the drug-store, No. 184 East Broadway. Several policemen were sent to the place and there found Lee, in company with two of his associates, named Patrick Roach, aged sixteen, who says he has no occupation, and Terence Brannigan, who gave his business as a "thief." They were taken to the Madison-street Police Station, where it was found that Lee had been stabbed in the lower portion of the abdomen, on the left side. The wound was a terrible one, and from it a large portion of the intestines protruded. These intestines had also been severed by the blade of the knife with which he had been stabbed. He appeared to be sinking fast, and an ambulance was summoned by telegraph, in which the dying man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Before leaving the Station-house he was asked if he knew who had stabbed him, and he replied that he did not; that it was a general free fight, and he could not tell who had stabbed him. He refused to give the names of those who had been engaged in the fracas. On arriving at the hospital he was examined by the House Surgeon, who pronounced his case hopeless, and said that it was impossible for him to recover.

In the meantime Roach and Brannigan were locked up at the Station-house. They were questioned as to the affray, but were very reluctant to give any information. Capt. Mount and Sergt. Thompson, with a platoon of Police, at once started for Coffee's place. The grog-shop was found closed, and all in the house were apparently asleep. Coffee and his daughter Abbie were aroused and brought to the Station-house, where they were subjected to a rigid cross-examination and were then allowed to depart. Capt. Mount subsequently succeeded in arresting John Welsh, Thos. Radley, and John McTierney, a butcher, of No. 221 Cherry-street, who were concerned in the fracas. They were all locked up in the Station-house. It was also ascertained that John Radley, a brother of Thomas, was also engaged in the fight, but he has not yet been arrested, although the Police are in search of him. The latter, it will be remembered, was stabbed about three weeks ago by McTierney, the butcher mentioned above, Radley having insulted and assaulted McTierney's mother. Radley was discharged from the hospital a few days ago, and McTierney was at the same time released on bail.

Yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, Coroner Herrman proceeded to Bellevue Hospital and took the ante-mortem deposition of Lee, who was found in a very much exhausted condition, but in full possession of his senses. His statement is as follows:

> Last night, while in Cherry-street, between Pike and Rutgers streets, in a saloon, I heard a fight going on, on the opposite side of the street, and I crossed over to see what it was about, and as soon as I reached there I was stabbed in the abdomen, and I think also in the hand. I have no knowledge of who the party is who stabbed me. While in this saloon I had a misunderstanding with a young man named Johnnie Welsh. The man who keeps the saloon, I believe, is named Coffee. I was never there before. I think I heard a pistol shot fired during the fight. I went home to see my parents in Worcester, Mass., some time ago, and returned to this City last Tuesday, and have been drinking all the time since. I had drank some that night. I have no recollection of the names of the parties whom I saw last night during the fight except Welsh.
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> his
> WM. H. ⋈ LEE.
> mark.

It will be seen by the above statement that Lee was not inclined to tell all he knew about the affair, and the jury who had been impaneled rendered a verdict that Lee had received his injuries at the hands of some person or persons unknown. Lee is about twenty-two years of age, lived at No. 243 Cherry-street, and was born in Newport, Vt., and his parents, who are said to be quite respectable, live in Worcester, Mass. On May 16, 1870, he was arrested by Officer Ward, of the Seventh Precinct, for being concerned in knocking down and robbing Thos. Tyrrell. He was convicted under the name of John Fenton, and sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment at Sing Sing. He served out his term, and returned to the City about six weeks ago. He was considered by the Police one of the worst men in the Seventh Ward.

Nothing up to this time had been heard of the second man who had been stabbed during the fracas, but at about noon information was received at the Madison-street Police Station that a young man, named Thomas Donovan, was lying in a dangerous condition at his parents' residence, No. 182 Cherry-street, from a stab wound received during the fracas at Coffee's groggery. On repairing to the house Donovan was found in bed suffering from a stab-wound in the back, just above the left hip. The blade of the knife had evidently penetrated the kidney, as the patient was continually passing blood. His father informed the Police that young Donovan had been out all night, and was found at an early hour yesterday sitting on the stoop of his house, suffering intense pain. On being questioned, he admitted that he had been engaged in the fight at Coffee's, and stated that Patrick Delaney had stabbed him. His condition being considered critical, Coroner Keenan was notified, and proceeded to the house, accompanied by Mr. John T. Tool, the clerk to the Coroners, and took Donovan's statement, which is as follows:

> All I know about this is that this morning two men, named Welsh and Lee, were fighting at the corner of Cherry and Pelham streets. Patrick Delaney came out and interfered while they were fighting, and all who were there became involved in the quarrel, and I went to strike Delaney when he pulled out a knife and I was stabbed, and then I heard Lee cry out that he was stabbed also. Lee is known by the name of Fenton and Baker also. I don't know who stabbed Lee. I am positive, however, that Delaney was the one who stabbed me.
>
> his
> THOMAS ⋈ DONOVAN.
> mark

The jury who had been impaneled rendered a verdict against Delaney, and Coroner Keenan made out a commitment for his detention. Donovan is but nineteen years of age. About two months ago he was released from the Penitentiary, on Blackwell's Island, where he had spent six months on a conviction for petty larceny.

It is conceded by the Police, and all the facts seem to warrant the presumption that the attack upon Delaney and Golding was a preconcerted one, and that Delaney used his knife in self-defense. Delaney is described by the Police as an industrious and quiet man, and was never arrested for crime. He has a wife and several children. All the prisoners were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, and committed for examination by Justice Shandley. The Coroners have now taken charge of the case, and the prisoners will be sent to the Tombs to await the death of the wounded men.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Work of the National Association During the Past Year—Action of State Legislatures.

At the second session of the annual convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association, in St. Louis, last week, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe made a report in behalf of the Executive Committee of the work of the Association during the past year, from which we quote the following, recounting the action of the State Legislatures:

The Legislature of Massachusetts granted us two hearings on the subject of woman suffrage during their last session. A bill in favor of the measure was introduced and lost, but the count of votes showed a gain of nine since the year before. The Legislature of Connecticut gave the matter several hearings and respectful treatment, but took no action in its favor.

In the State of Maine, in response to a memorial presented by the American Association, seconded by petitions signed by citizens of Maine, a hearing was granted in Representatives' Hall. Arguments were made by Lucy Stone and H. B. Blackwell. A bill in favor of allowing women to participate in Presidential elections received a two-third vote in the Senate and was lost in the House by only four votes.

In Rhode Island two hearings were granted, in response to a similar memorial and petitions; arguments were offered by Mr. Livermore, Mrs. Churchill, and Col. Higginson. A lively discussion ensued, but the petitioners had leave to withdraw.

In Pennsylvania a convention is now in session to amend the State Constitution, and the subject will be urgently pressed upon its attention by the suffragists of that State.

In South Carolina, the memorial was respectfully received and unanimously referred to a special committee. It came up so late in the session that no further action could be taken then, but the Attorney-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, and many leading men have recorded themselves in its favor.

In Iowa, a Constitutional amendment, which year before last passed both Houses, this year passed one House, and failed in the Senate by only a few votes. This is greatly to be regretted, as it will require two years to bring it before the people. Its defeat was owing to the unwillingness of the Legislature to complicate the Presidential election with the new issue. Great credit is due to Hon. John P. Irish, of Iowa City, a leading Iowa Democrat, who nobly championed the measure.

In Kansas the question was brought up by Hon. Charles Robinson, in the shape of a right already existing under the Fourteenth Amendment. This complicated the question with a controverted point of law upon which opinions differ. Nevertheless, a handsome vote was recorded in its favor.

In Oregon, the Legislature now in session has just had the subject under discussion. It was just modified so as to limit the vote to the temperance question only, and was then defeated in part by the vote of the suffragists themselves, who were unwilling to have the principle compromised by so limited an application of it. It was afterward reconsidered and then voted down.

In New-Hampshire the Legislature gave a hearing last Winter to Miss Mary F. Eastman and Mrs. Livermore on the question of woman's right to vote and hold office in school districts. The result has not been reported.

In Vermont State, Senator Carpenter has introduced a bill giving women equal suffrage. Its hearing is to be given next week at the invitation of the Legislature.

In New York, a suffrage bill was referred to a special committee, which was ably addressed by Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour. The Committee reported in its favor, but no action was taken.

In Delaware, a series of suffrage meetings has been held, with marked effect.

In Virginia a memorial was offered.

In Louisiana a suffrage memorial was presented.

In Michigan the Legislature meets only once in two years. Mrs. Addie Hazlett and others have been actively at work, and very encouraging reports are made of the progress of the movement.

In Ohio Miss Jane De Forest, Mrs. Margaret V. Longley, Miss Meriam M. Cole, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Stewart, Mrs. R. A. S. Janney, and other ladies have been steadily at work.

One of the most important occurrences of the past year is the recognition and quasi indorsement of woman suffrage as an issue by the Republican Party. The fourteenth clause of the Republican platform is as follows:

> SECTION 14. The Republican Party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider spheres of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demand of any class of citizens for additional rights should receive respectful consideration.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, which met soon afterward, adopted a platform, of which the following is a part:

> 8. *Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the recognition of the rights of women, contained in the fourteenth clause of the national Republican platform; that the Republican Party of Massachusetts, as the representative of liberty and progress, is in favor of extending suffrage on equal terms to all American citizens, irrespective of sex, and will hail the day when the educated intellect and enlightened conscience of woman will find direct expression at the ballot-box.

For marked and dishonorable contrast, the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati deliberately excluded a woman delegate from California, and refused her a hearing in her own behalf; and the Baltimore Convention took no action upon the woman suffrage resolution offered by James Gallagher, of Connecticut.

These facts, taken in connection with the nomination by the Liberal-Democratic coalition of two renegade woman suffragists, viz: Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and the nomination by the Republicans of two friends of woman suffrage, viz.: Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, led to a prompt and almost unanimous concentration of the woman suffrage vote, and of the immense silent influence of American women on the side of the Republicans. The women of Massachusetts and their friends met in Tremont Temple, Boston. Over 4,000 were present, and as many more were unable to gain admittance. A committee of seventeen ladies of national reputation, headed by Lydia Maria Child, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Elizabeth Stewart Phelps, and Louisa Alcott, reported an address to the women of America in behalf of Republican principles, which was unanimously adopted and circulated as a campaign document from Maine to California by the National and State Committees. More than forty efficient women speakers took the field for Grant and Wilson. Great meetings of Republican women were held in New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Oregon, and California. We have the testimony of Republican State Committees that some of these speakers changed many thousand votes, and the women of America may claim no inconsiderable share in the Republican triumph of 1872. We do not exaggerate in claiming at least 500,000 woman suffrage votes cast for Grant at the late election. No party will ever again obtain power in the Federal Government with this combined influence of women arrayed against it.

The German Woman's Hospital Society —Preparations for a Fair.

A meeting of the German Woman's Hospital Association was held, yesterday afternoon, at the German Savings Bank, when action was taken in aid of the fair for the benefit of the German Hospital and Dispensary, which will be opened on the 10th of next month, at the hall of the German Savings Bank building, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mme. Friedrich; Vice-Presidents, Mmes. Frautmann and Kapf; Treasurer, Mme. Koehler; Secretary, Mme. Adele Erbe; Executive Committee, Mmes. Dobler, Preiske, Thieleidt and Rietz.

The German Dispensary, located in Eighth-street, has during its existence furnished individual aid to not less than 153,000 applicants. In addition to the German Ladies' Hospital Association, the German Women's Aid Association of the First Ward, and the ladies of the New-York Turnverein will assist in the enterprise and contribute toward its success.

The New-Hampshire Republicans.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Committee will meet at Concord on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, for the purpose of fixing the times and places for holding the State, Congressional, Councilor, Senatorial and County Conventions. In accordance with a suggestion by friends of the party, a preamble and resolution will be presented for the consideration of the Committee, which set forth that the present system of nominating candidates for Congress encourages abuses and dissensions which especially tend to weaken the party in power, and therefore it is recommended to the coming State Convention to adopt the system of nominating candidates for Congress by a direct popular vote, without the intervention of caucuses or conventions, a plurality determining the choice where no person has a majority of the votes cast.

A Present from Canada to the Ex-Empress Eugenie.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 23.

Mr. Notman has just completed a magnificent album of Canadian views, on the order of the Marquis de Bassano, to be presented by the Marchioness to the Empress Eugenie. The binding is in fine morocco, beautifully chased and gilded, the linings of the covers being in blue moire antique silk. On the cover was a monogram in raised solid silver gilt, including the Imperial Crown of France, surmounting the letter "E." The views include views of Canadian scenery taken from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and mounted on the finest Bristol board. Altogether the gift was as magnificent as it was appropriate, creditable to the skill of those who manufactured it, to the taste and patriotism of the distinguished Canadian lady who makes it, and, we doubt not, it will be highly prized by the eminent personage for whom it is designed, and who will be reminded by it of the home of so many of the sons of old France."

IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Exercises of the First Annual Commencement—Some of the Results of the Agricultural College System.

The State Agricultural College of Iowa is situated near Ames, in Story County, and the exercises of the first graduating class, on the 13th inst., drew together most of the leading men and women of that enlightened and vigorous young State. A class of twenty-six received the degree of Bachelor of Science, and nineteen of these young ladies and gentlemen took part in the commencement exercises by reading papers on various subjects. A brief outline of these may indicate the scope and tendencies of the new system of education which agricultural colleges may be said to have introduced. After prayer by Dr. Thacher, President of the State University, Mr. John L. Stevens, of the graduating class, delivered an oration on "Economy of Labor," the theme of which was science as the basis of wealth and the instrument of labor.

Mr. C. L. Suckadorf, of Scott County, spoke on "Physical Deterioration," which he ascribed to fashion and ignorance. The oration was an argument for the practical education and the combination of labor and study.

Mr. J. C. Arthur, of Floyd County, in a paper entitled "Encourage the Beautiful," showed the tendency of the practical to assert itself in disregard of the beautiful in home surroundings and in personal and public taste. Following the physical science in imparting polish to education, he said, is the study of the ancient and modern languages, and to these next come the fine arts. The speaker indulged in the aspiration that the time might never come when it would be demanded of our colleges to send forth educated boors.

"Science and Faith" was the subject chosen by Mr. C. P. Wellman, of Winnebago County. The advancement of science does not tend to the destruction of faith. He had no fear that Darwinism would undermine Christianity.

Mr. G. W. Ramsey, of Buchanan County, showed the effect of "Climatic Influence" on vegetation and also on man, proving himself a close observer and an original thinker.

Mr. E. M. Hungerford, of Wapello County, read a paper on "Our Own Literature," tracing the history of literature from the earliest times, and pleading for the study of that of our own country, the sturdy common-sense vigor of which indicates the manliness and independence of our race.

Mr. T. L. Harvey, of Humboldt County, chose "Scientific Agriculturists" for his theme. Men have utilized every plan for the economy of labor, until the laborious process of farming has been replaced by one of ease, pleasure and profit. The idea that science and practice are antagonistic is fallacious. Agriculture is both a science and an art, and requires the application of science with individual tact and energy—hence the necessity for agricultural schools.

Miss Fannie H. Richards, of Hamilton County, a clerk in the Iowa Legislature, last Winter, spoke on "Denominational Christianity," and the drift of her discourse may be seen in the declarations that Christianity is love, and nothing but love, and the dogmas of men avail nothing against it, and that sects should be abolished.

Mr. L. W. Noyes, of Linn County, told "How to Build a State," saying that it is with mind, not matter; with men, not things. Industry and intelligence are the essentials; intelligence in our people, and not three hundred dollar State-houses. The advocates of the material policy use every effort to increase material wealth and greatness; those of the intellectual policy seek to elevate and perpetuate the State by fostering the intellectual and industrial interests, providing general intelligence by placing it within the power of all.

Mr. S. A. Churchill, of Scott County, spoke on the "Necessity and Benefits of Military Instruction." Connected with every educational institution in the country, he said, should be a thorough department of military instruction, the exercise of the drill being beneficial to students, and making men of them when nothing else can. This branch of instruction deserves an equal footing with every other, and should be made compulsory.

Mr. J. W. Smith, of Floyd County, discoursed on "Pride of Scholarship," taking what is described as a common sense view of life, and declaring scholastic education to be but secondary after all.

Mr. L. Foster, of Wapello County, read an excellent essay on moral restraint, under the title of "Self-government the Highest Wisdom."

Mr. S. L. Thompson, of Fayette County, drew many practical applications to our form of government from the Pnyx, the throne of Athenian oratory, in a scholarly address.

Mr. C. A. Smith, of Clinton County, held the Press responsible for very few of the evils of society, and laid upon society the onus of nearly all the evils of journalism.

Mr. O. Cessna, of Story County, on the subject of "Failure the Law of Progress," argued that when failures cease progress must cease, because man no longer gains the knowledge imparted by failures.

Mr. Henry Clark Spencer, of Grinnell, gave an interesting historical sketch of "The National Banking system of the United States." For ten years the system has been before the public, and found not wanting. The advantages were pointed out, such as uniformity in its notes, security, and the strict regulations and examinations to which the national banks are subjected. No banking system has ever shown itself so excellent and secure.

Miss Mattie A. Locke, of Benton County, also one of the clerks in the Iowa Legislature last Winter, on the subject of "Education for Women," argued that if woman wants domestic, social, and political equality with man, she must attend to the requirements of those conditions.

"The Ages," "The Old and the New," and "Culture, the Showy and the Solid," were the subjects of papers read by Mr. E. W. Stanton, of Story County; Mr. S. H. Dickey, of Henry, and Mr. J. K. Macomber, of Cass County.

Complete Official Vote of South Carolina.

The following is the official vote of South Carolina for Presidential Electors, by counties:

Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.	Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.
Aiken	2309	649	Lancaster	958	553
Abbeville	3343	841	Laurens	2201	844
Anderson	1069	988	Lexington	794	241
Barnwell	2253	585	Marion	2447	428
Beaufort	4508	495	Marlboro	1610	107
Charleston	9930	3560	Newberry	2867	806
Chester	2378	658	Oconee	511	393
Chesterfield	662	500	Orangeburg	2864	520
Clarendon	1231	200	Pickens	494	409
Colleton	2192	421	Richland	3217	701
Darlington	2883	465	Spartanburg	1146	1215
Edgefield	3750	1113	Sumter	2886	436
Fairfield	2565	659	Union	1544	1577
Georgetown	2113	192	Williamsburg	2069	319
Greenville	1503	1028	York	2083	1092
Horry	425	342			
Kershaw	1417	366	Total	72290	22703

O'Conor received 224 votes. Grant's plurality over Greeley, 49,587; Grant's majority, 49,363.

The Utica Herald.

Hon. Ellis H. Roberts announces in his excellent journal, the Utica *Herald*, that on the 1st of December Messrs. George L. Roberts and S. N. Dexter North will become part owners of that paper. The former will devote himself to the finances and business, the latter will have increased responsibilities in the editorial department, and the business will be transacted by Ellis H. Roberts & Co. The *Herald* says that it never before was so prosperous as today; that it will lose nothing which it has possessed, and that it hopes to gain in energy, in watchfulness, in freshness of growth.

Shocking Crimes.

A young man entered the house of one of the most respectable families in Vallejo, Cal., yesterday, in the absence of the older members of the family, and violated the person of a girl five years of age. He was arrested, and fears are entertained that he will be lynched.

John Garrity was brutally murdered in Scranton, Penn., on Saturday night. His body was found on the road near his house, the head apparently crushed with a large stone. Patrick Gavin was arrested on suspicion. His cap was found near the corpse, and he was covered with blood when arrested.

I DESIRE TO FURNISH MY TESTIMONY in behalf of Dr. Jayne's excellent medicine, the Expectorant. I have been troubled with Asthma for over two years, and it became so bad last Fall and Winter that I could not walk over twenty rods without sitting down to rest; neither could I perform work of any kind. If I chopped wood briskly for five minutes I would fall down for want of breath, so firmly had the disease taken hold of me. Finally I was persuaded to try the Expectorant, and procuring a bottle from Messrs. Hawley & Etchell, of this place, I commenced using it. After taking, in all, four bottles, I am now able to do as much work in a day as any man in my neighborhood, and my complaint has entirely left me. Therefore I cordially recommend this Expectorant to any one troubled with Asthma. —*Horace Smedley, Fitchburg, Mich.—World.*

DR. THOS. J. RICE has perfected his new improvement in atmospheric-pressure plates for artificial teeth. They are the smallest and most compact plates ever worn, unsurpassed for strength, lightness, elasticity, and durability, and are almost immovable in the mouth. Filling teeth a specialty. No. 42 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
are now opening fifty cases of Real Bronze Statuary, Clocks, Parlor Ornaments, &c., being the latest productions of the Paris workshops.—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.
Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts are the best—the only kind I handle."—G. G. YVELIN.—*Advertisement.*

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial TEETH.—Dr. M. LEVETT, Dentist, invites inspection to a remarkable invention, which, in conjunction with his own patent air-cells, far surpasses and entirely supersedes the use of gold plate, platina, rubber, &c. Rubber is well known to be dry, heating, and unhealthy; this base, however, is perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather-light, transparent, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated. No. 20 East 15th-st., near Tiffany's.

Your House has no protection against burglars that is not broken through every day, unless protected by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, which, in ten years' experience, has never failed. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Down with the Tyrant. Kill that Cough.—DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL is the best weapon. It is sure cure.

MARRIED.

DEFOREST—SCHENCK.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Bancroft, LAURENCE V. DEFOREST to ANNA ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Jer. Schenck. No cards.

EMBLER—COOPER.—At Matteawan, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's brother, James A. Cooper, by Rev. C. W. Millard, of Chester, ANDREW EMBLER, of the town of Newburg, to CARRIE COOPER, of West Newburg, formerly of Rondout. No cards.

LIVINGSTON—RAMSEY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at the Free Church of St. John Baptist, Glenham, by Rev. John R. Livingston, Rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. McAllister, of Kingston, CHARLES O. LIVINGSTON, of Kingston, to SARAH ELIZABETH RAMSEY, of New-York.

STIGER—DOREMUS.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., WILLIAM E. STIGER to PHEBE C., daughter of the late Theron S. Doremus, all of Jersey City.

STILL—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at the Central M. E. Church, by Rev. Mr. Lewis, assisted by Rev. Mr. Bottom, D. D., ALLEN H. STILL, of Blooming Grove, to KATE M. TAYLOR, daughter of the late John L. Taylor, of this City.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

SMITH—NIBLO.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. C. Fish, of Newark, N. J., FRANK H. SMITH to Miss MARY EVA, daughter of James P. Niblo, both of this city.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On the 23d inst., EMMA ADAMS, aged 20 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Asa D. Hennes, No. 107 Avenue D, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BEEKMAN.—On Sunday, the 24th inst., GERTRUDE ALETTA, daughter of Abraham J. and Catharine B. Beekman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 13 Gallatin-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BELLANY.—On Friday, Nov. 22, HENRY BELLANY, in the 30th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his residence, No. 536 East 17th-st., on Monday, Nov. 25, at 1½ P. M.

BROWNE.—On Sunday, Nov. 24, aged 25 years, months, and 24 days, FANNIE J., wife of Chas. H. Browne, and daughter of the late Henry Vail, of Stamford, Dutchess County.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 256 West 45th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 1 P. M.

DE LAMATER.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 24, after a lingering illness, HANNAH S. DE LAMATER, aged 57 years, widow of Samuel De Lamater, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 519 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 26th inst., at 9 A. M.

DARKE.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, MARGERY DARKE, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Ketchum, No. 286 Tompkins-av., Brooklyn.

FISHER.—At his residence, in Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, of diabetes, Rev. GEORGE H. FISHER, in the 69th year of his age.

The clergy and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 2 P. M., at the Second Reformed Church, of that place, without further invitation. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st., for the upper station, Hackensack, at 1 P. M. Returning, leave 3:50.

☞ Philadelphia, Chicago, and Utica papers please notice

GARDNER.—At Jersey City Heights, on Nov. 22, ADRIANA CLEMENTS, wife of William Gardner, aged 66 years.

Funeral on Monday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock, (instead of Sunday, as per Saturday's TIMES,) from residence, Brinckerhoff-st., near Monticello-av. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice. Take Monticello-av. cars at Jersey ferry.

HARMER.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, MINNIE SINDEN, infant daughter of George W. and Anna T. Harmer, and grand-daughter of John G. and Anna Thompson, aged 1 year, 6 months and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents on Monday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock, at No. 199 Lorimer-st., Williamsburg.

☞ South-side *Signal*, of Long Island, please copy.

HUMPHREY.—At Bordentown, N. J., Oct. 27, ELEANOR WEBSTER, wife of the late George Humphrey, of Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., and relict of George Webster, of Lansingburg, N. Y., aged 79 years.

KETCHUM.—At Rome, Italy, on the 21st inst., PHEBE, wife of Charles J. Ketchum, and daughter of the late Francis Burrett.

KUMMEL.—At Lawrence, Kansas, on the 22d inst., AUGUST H. KUMMEL, in the 53d year of his age.

LOVETT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872, Capt. OLNEY LOVETT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the New-York Marine Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPROULL.—On Sunday, 24th inst., in this City, MARY E., only daughter of Thomas and Hattie A. Sproull, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

TROWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 23d inst., MARY ANNE TROWARD, widow of the late Rev. Chas. Troward, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 446 Franklin-av., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

VAIL.—On Sixth Day, (Friday,) 22d inst., at Dunellen, N. J., CORNELIA M., wife of Adelbert Vail, aged 38 years.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Plainfield, Second Day, (Monday,) 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

WALLACE.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872, after a long and painful illness, EDWARD R. WALLACE, Superintendent of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence on Washington-st., above Beekman-av., Tarrytown, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 25, at 2½ P. M., without further notice.

WINANS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., suddenly, on Friday, 22d, MARY E., daughter of Jacob C. Winans.

Funeral Monday, 25th, 11 A. M., from residence of her father, No. 154 Broad-st.

WILLIAMSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, JOHN C., son of John D. and Mary A. Williamson.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 138 West 10th-st., on Monday, Nov. 25, at 1½ o'clock.

WEED.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872, at his residence, No. 33 East 33d-st., HARVEY A. WEED, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, 26th inst. Full particulars in to-morrow's papers.

WHEELER.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, Mrs. SARAH ATHERTON WHEELER, wife of Orville P. Wheeler, formerly of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence at Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 24, after a severe illness, N. E. WILSON, aged 54 years 6 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Marsh Lodge F. A. M. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 176 2d-st., between South 3d and South 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Sea-weed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, north-east corner 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally. JNO. F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, No. 8 College-place, N. Y.

1862.
SCHLOSS JOHANNISBERGER CABINET
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1861.
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WEDDING NOTES, NEW STYLES, Cards and Envelopes, Seals, Monograms, Ball Cards, Badges, Medals, &c., by A. DEMOREST, No. 182 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
A NEW THANKSGIVING ANTHEM,
"Lord, Thou Hast Become Gracious"
by CHARLES EDWARD HORSLEY, Organist of St. John's Chapel. Price $1. Published by
DITSON & CO. No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, No 83 Ludlow-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
SOLON B. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH MCCABE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Nov. 23, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Chas. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold an undivided one-half interest in the property known as Brevoort Hall, located on the south side of East Fifty-fourth-street, seventy feet west of Third-avenue, embracing two lots together in size 49 by 100.5, with a four-story brick building, known as above, thereon, for $22,500 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $7,200, making the total sum realized $29,700, or placing an entire valuation on the premises of $59,400. The sale of a four-story brick house and lot on the corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, adjoining above, advertised to be sold under the same decree, was postponed until Saturday of this week. The other legal sale noticed for the day of six houses and lots, three each on West Forty-third and West Forty-fourth streets, 375 feet west of Tenth-avenue, was adjourned by James M. Miller, the auctioneer, until Dec. 14.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The principal public transaction of the past week was that consummated by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange on Tuesday, Nov. 19, in the sale, under a Supreme Court partition decree, of a four-story brown-stone house, with plot of ground 50 by 98.9, situate on the south side of East Twenty-third-street, 92.11 feet east of Broadway, together with a lot 26.8 by 98.9, in rear, fronting on Twenty-second-street, with stable thereon, for $184,500 in the total. The price was low, failing to come up to the figure offered for the property at private contract prior to the auction, by some $25,000. The same firm also sold, on Wednesday, six four-story brown-stone houses and lots, located on the south side of West Fifty-seventh-street, 55 feet east of Ninth-avenue, at prices ranging from $23,000 to $27,000 each, but as they were all purchased by the holder of a second mortgage on the entire lot, the quotation furnishes no definite information as to the estimated value. The only other noticeable auction of the week was the sale at the Exchange, on Tuesday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of 172 Brooklyn lots in the vicinity of Forty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, just outside the city limits, for $13,267 in the aggregate. Business, however, during the week has been moderately active, and the total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 23, reaches the sum of $433,991, as against $374,100, the figures for the week previous ending with Saturday, Nov. 16.

A schedule of sales for the coming week is appended, and particular attention is called to the auction which takes place to-morrow, at which property belonging to the Banks estate will be offered, a sale of more importance than any that has preceded it this season.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The following is the list of auctions proposed for the present week. To-day no sales will occur, and on Thursday, (Thanksgiving,) the Exchange will be closed; but on the other days of the week real estate will be offered as follows, at auction, by the brokers and firms named:

To-morrow, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in partition under the direction of Wm. Man, Esq., referee, the following extensive list of real estate, embracing forty-two parcels of valuable City property belonging to the estate of David Banks, deceased: No. 31 Leonard-street, north side, 50 feet west of West Broadway, a two-story and attic frame house, 21 by 29.11, with lot 25 by 91.9; No. 463 Washington-street, east side, 106.4 feet north of Watts-street, a three-story and attic brick house, 18.8x43.3, with lot 18.8 by 80; No. 118 Prince-street, south side, 89.2 feet west of Greene-street, a lot 20 by 71.3, with three-story brick front house, 40 feet deep on the front thereof, and a brick house in rear; No. 123 Bleecker-street, north-west corner of Wooster-street, a lot 25.3 by 100, with two three and a half-story brick houses thereon covering same; Nos. 131, 133, 135, and 137 Bleecker-street, north side, 25.1 feet east of South Fifth-avenue, four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 100, with the following buildings thereon: One four and a half-story brick, double house, 49.6 by 53.10, with four-story brick extension; one four and a half-story brick house, 25.6 by 60; one two-story brick stable, 25.1 by 36, and a frame shed; No. 346 West Twenty-seventh-street, south side, 273.10 feet east of Ninth-avenue, a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, 16.6 by 55.4, with lot 98.9 feet deep; Nos. 344 and 346 Seventh-avenue, west side, 21.4 feet north of Twenty-ninth-street, two lots, each 19 by 63.11, with four-story brick store and tenement thereon, each 45 feet deep; three lots on West Thirty-ninth-street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, each 25 by 98.9; eighteen full lots on West Fortieth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, beginning at a point 285 feet west of Fifth-avenue; most of these lots front on Reservoir-square; two full lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, with two-story and attic frame house thereon; four full lots, two each fronting respectively on West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth streets, 300 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, with two-story and basement frame house and frame shed thereon; four lots, together forming plot in size 99.11 by 97 by 102.5 by 116.8, on the east side of Tenth-avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, (when opened,) extending through to the King's Bridge Road, with two two-story frame houses and frame stables thereon. All the above property will be offered on liberal terms, and the sale being one of real importance will without doubt command the attendance and the attention of investors generally. Messrs. Muller & Co. will also offer at auction, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Wm. H. Hart, Esq., referee, a house and lot situate on the Third-avenue, east side, 123.10 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth-street; lot 17.8 by 100.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of East Seventy-eighth-street, 152.10 feet west of Second-avenue, lot 13.10 by 102.2. Also, at public auction, a desirable country property, located at Bay Ridge, Long Island, on the road leading from Fort Hamilton to Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of the Bay Ridge landing, and accessible by horse-car, embracing a large plot of ground, 58.3 by about 500 feet, fronting on New-York Bay, with a new three-story and basement French-roof house, containing all modern improvements, two bathing-houses, and other buildings thereon.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, W. McDaniel, Esq., referee, a house and lot on Ridge-street, east side, 125 feet north of Stanton-street; lot, 25 by 100. Also, at a Sheriff's sale, one lot, 27 by 98.9, with improvements, situate on the south side of West Thirty-eighth-street, 168.6 feet east of Tenth-avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, a plot of ground, 95.9 by 103.3, with improvements, located on the south side of East Thirteenth-street, 62.3 feet east of Avenue C, together with a house and lot in rear fronting on East Twelfth-street, the lot being in size 23.10 by 103.3.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, at an administrator's sale, the valuable property known as No. 43 West Seventeenth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, embracing a lot 25 by 92, with a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house thereon 65 feet deep.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court resale, John J. Post, Esq., referee, a five-story brick tenement-house and lot, situate on the north side of Delancey-street, 25 feet west of Pitt-street, lot 25 by 75.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, a house and lot located on the south-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, lot 24 by 64.10.

By Heberton & Carroll, at the Exchange, at public auction, the premises known as No. 624 Baltic-street, Brooklyn, south side, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, comprising a lot 20 by 80, with two-story and basement frame house on same, 20 by 34.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the property, at 3 o'clock, at public auction, eight very desirable lots, situate on Henderson, formerly Prospect-st., taking in the entire front of the block between First-street or Broadway, and Second-street, one of the best locations in the business portion of the city named. On the corner lot of Henderson and First streets is a three-story and cellar frame-house. Should the weather prove stormy the sale will take place at West Commercial Hotel, No. 159 Greene-street, Jersey City.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, A. G. Vanderpoel, Esq., referee, four houses and lots on the east side of Madison-avenue, 39.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, lots each 20 by 80. Also, at public auction, the four-story brick house and lot (latter 25 by 43.9) No. 27 Essex-street, west side, 50 feet north of Hester-street, and the four-story and basement brick house and lot, latter 22 by 56, No. 12 Norfolk-street, east side, 26.3 feet south of Hester-street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the east side of Madison-avenue, 82.2 feet north of Seventy-ninth-street, lot 20 by 77.

Friday, Nov. 29.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Henry E. Davies, Esq., referee, the five-story and basement brick store and tenement, known as No. 201 Canal-street, north-east corner of Mulberry-street; lot 25 by 50; building covers same.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of West Fortieth-street, 283.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue; lot 16 by half the block in depth.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, ——, referee, plot No. 104 Dyckman estate, four lots on the north-east corner of Naegle-avenue and the King's Bridge road; also, plot No. 125, same estate, eight lots on the south-east corner of Naegle-avenue and the King's Bridge road.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 81, 83, and 85 Carmine-street, nearly opposite Varick-street, about 360 feet from Hudson-street, embracing three lots, irregular in form, having together a front on street of 98 feet, with a depth of about 95 feet, with three five-story brick stores and tenements thereon—a valuable property. Mr. Miller will also offer at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Hon. Josiah Sutherland referee, a house and lot on the north side of East Fiftieth-street, 60 feet west of Lexington-avenue; lot, 20 by 49.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots known as Nos. 411 and 413 West Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 111 feet west of Ninth-avenue; lots each 21.4 by 100.6.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the west side of First-avenue, 118.1 feet north of Twenty-third-street; lot 19.5 by 100.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, J. Flannagan, Esq., referee, six lots, together forming a plot in size 152 by 100 by 149 by 99, situate on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and the Bloomingdale road.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, a half interest in a four-story brick house and lot situate on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; lot 20.5 by 70.

The above sale will close the business of the week.

Exchange Sale, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

½ interest in one 4-story brick building, known as Breevort Hall, and two lots east 54th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 3d-av., lots together, form plot 49x100.5	$29,700

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 22.

Greenwich-st., No. 324, w. s., 25x80	$27,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 7th Ward, H. Rutgers, No. 499, 25x100	8,000
18th-st., s. s., 245.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x92	10,750
49th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th-av., 24.6x100	22,000
52d-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	[illegible]200
55th-st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 8th-av., 40x½ block	[illegible]
67th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	9,800
67th-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x25.5	2,300
105th-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.2x100.9	6,870
117th-st., n. s., 55.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18x41	7,000
128th-st., s. s., 510 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x½ block	8,174
133d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x99.11	8,530
Vermilyea-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Dyckman-st., 50x150	1,230
3d-av., e. s., 80.6 ft. n. of 105th-st., 20.2x63.4	10,375

LEASE.

1st-av., No. 529, store, 5 years, per year	$1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE—THE large first-class buildings, just completed, Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., with a frontage of 110 feet; only three minutes' walk from City Hall or new Post-office, and in the vicinity of several large printing establishments; buildings well adapted for stores or manufacturing purposes requiring an abundance of light, especially so for printers desirous of a good cutting light; steam engines and boilers may be placed in the rear, or power may be obtained from adjoining premises; a person in attendence to show the buildings. Address or apply to

OCKERSHAUSEN BROS.,
No. 380 South-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, offers the following desirable plots of lots:
St. Nicholas-av., 4 lots, near 141st-st.
St. Nicholas-av., near 165th st., about 20 lots.
Bloomingdale Road, near 131st-st., 2 lots.
137th and 138th sts., near 10th av., 8 lots.
150th-st., near 8th-av., 7 lots.
10th-av., near 150th-st., 1 block.
6th-av., several single lots and plots.
7th-av., several single lots and plots.
Full particulars at No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 22D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 4th-av., with immediate possession, a fine four-story brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, built and finished in the best manner and in perfect order throughout; lot half the block. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LEOPOLD FRIEDMAN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 112 Broadway.
Dyckman lots and up-town property at the lowest market prices.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR full lots on 88th-st., between 8th and ninth avs., dry and level; also, fine lots on the Boulevard and other good locations, very cheap. BEER, No. 18 Centre-st.

LOTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. Dyckman estate, and on all the leading avenues, for sale by

G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV., GRAND BOULEVARD AND west-side properties for sale in plots to suit; some bargains.
F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS brown-stone high-stoop houses, 20x50 feet, Nos. 239 and 241 West 44th-st. Inquire on premises, or of T. WALL, No. 249 West 52d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The handsome three-story residence, No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn; 34 feet wide, (double;) desirable in all respects; immediate possession, if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Administrator, on the premises, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 11½ A. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY AT Greenwich, Conn., within ten minutes of the railroad station; handsome new dwelling-house, 50x36, stable, &c., with ten acres of land; improvements have been made in best manner for owner's own occupancy; situation elevated and attractive, commanding fine views of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; near to churches, schools, post-office, and stores. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—115 ACRES OF LAND AT PELham, Westchester County, New-York. This land is very advantageously situated for division into small lots, as it is on the Port Chester Railroad, and but from five to seven miles distant from any of the existing or projected bridges or tunnels of the Harlem River; it is also within three miles of several of the depots of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads. Terms easy. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 187 Fulton-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—FOR SALE, AT Tarrytown, on high and very healthy ground, and in full view of the Hudson River, five or ten acres of nice land, southerly and easterly exposure; close to the elegant residences of Messrs. Sheffeland, Dodge, Roberts, Benedict, Mitchell, and others, being part of the Sheldon estate; price, $2,500 per acre. Map and full particulars with

S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, FARMS, houses, lots, and building sites for sale on the line of the Hudson River, Harlem, and New-Haven Railroads. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let at all seasons. Full particulars with

S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—Farm, fifty acres, water front 1,600 feet, south side Staten Island; forty acres tillable, ten acres wood-land. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 43½ Lispenard-st.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE THE City Hotel property, a four-story brick building, 40x72 feet, containing forty-four rooms; within one block of depot. Apply at First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, and near the depot.—To let, with immediate possession, three handsomely and fully furnished houses, all modern improvements; will rent at nominal rent until May or June, or will lease for a term of years, or sell furnished or unfurnished on very easy terms. Owner at S. EMBERSON'S, 659 6th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE dwelling house, No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner of 20th-st.; also a three-story high-stoop house in 27th-st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of

PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 40 20TH-ST., thirteen rooms; No. 110 22d-st., seventeen rooms; No. 41 28th-st., thirteen rooms; all near 4th-av. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 123 East 22d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE stores, Nos. 477 and 479 Broome-st., each six stories and basement, with all the latest improvements; also, the house, No. 752 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts. Apply to JACOB WEEKS, No. 313 Bowery.

TO LEASE.—A VERY DESIRABLE EXTRA-wide property on 23d-st., 100 feet from 5th-av., and opposite the hotel, running through to 22d-st.; will be leased for ten years for commercial purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE, NO 591 Broadway to Mercer-st. Store, basement, and sub-cellar, 30x200 feet. Possession Jan. 1 next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICES to let, corner Broadway and John-st.—Part of a suite, furnished; also, desk-room for a copyist at No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THREE STORIES, brown-stone front, new or nearly new; location above 23d-st., and between 3d and 9th avs.; will pay about $19,000; nearly all cash. Address, giving full particulars, J. A. W., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

ALL OWNERS OF LOTS IN THE UPper part of this City, especially upon the Dyckman estate, who will sell for less than $1,000 per lot, 25x100, will please send location, price, terms, &c., to

POTTER BROTHERS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL, UNFURNISHED house, in good locality, for the Winter or year. Address, stating terms, M. B., No. 170 Lexington-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

BY HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

Real Estate Auctioneer and Broker; Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds at auction; special attention to property put in his hand exclusively; also to West-chester property.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

At 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Clarissa Gardner, administratrix, and John W. Weed, administrator.)

The valuable four-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. 43 West 17th-st.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee,) the valuable store and tenement property north-east corner Canal and Mulberry sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AV. PROPERTY. — A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, No. 123 5th-av., between 19th and 20th sts. Lot 22.6x100 feet deep; house 22.6x65 feet deep, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned,

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT.

ESTATE OF

DAVID BANKS, deceased,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of WILLIAM MAN, Esq., referee,

VALUABLE LOTS ON

WEST 39TH-ST.,

BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.

EIGHTEEN LOTS ON WEST 40TH-ST.,

BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.,

AND OPPOSITE

RESERVOIR-SQUARE,

LOTS ON

157TH, 158TH, AND 160TH STS., KING'S BRIDGE ROAD AND 10TH-AV.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY:

NO. 31 LEONARD-ST.,

NO. 463 WASHINGTON-ST.,

NO. 118 PRINCE-ST.,

NOS. 131, 133, 135, 137 BLEECKER-ST., BETWEEN SOUTH 5TH-AV. AND WOOSTER-ST.

100 FEET FRONT;

NO. 123 BLEECKER-ST., NORTH-WEST CORNER OF WOOSTER-ST.;

NO. 346 WEST 27TH-ST.,

NOS. 344 and 346 7TH-AV.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and terms of sale at office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

ANDERSON & MAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 54 Wall-st.

J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL TO THE highest bidder, without reserve, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1872,
at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
EIGHT SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,
situate Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, and 78
HENDERSON, FORMERLY PROSPECT-ST.,

including the north-east corner of 1st-st., and the south-east corner of 2d-st., fronting 200 feet on Henderson and 100 feet on 1st and 2d sts.; there is a large THREE-STORY AND CELLAR FRAME HOUSE on the lot on the corner of 1st-st. Streets are paved, sewered, &c. All assessments paid. Each lot is 25x100. This property is finely located on the main thoroughfare from Cortland, Desbrosses, Chambers, Twenty-third-street, and Hoboken Ferries, is in a flourishing neighborhood, adjoining the valuable improvements now being made in Harsimus Cove by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; convenient to New-York City; just the place for store, tenement or manufacturing purposes.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE. TERMS VERY EASY.
THE LOTS WILL BE SOLD SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER.

Speculators, capitalists, or persons desirous of obtaining first-class real estate should not fail to attend this sale.

For maps, circulars, &c., apply to J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, and dealer in New-Jersey real estate, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, second block from Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets Ferry landings.

N. B.—Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place at Col. West's Commercial Hotel, No. 159 Greene-st., Jersey City, at same hour.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale. The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, MONDAY, Nov. 25, at 12½ o'clock, within their sales-room, No. 68 Broad-st.:

7,000 boxes fresh Messina and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Alexandria, and can be seen on Pier No. 20, North River.
400 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
250 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
Also, 258 boxes fresh Messina Lemons; can be examined at store No. 55 Water-st.
Also, 1,832 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex steam-ship India, and can be examined at store No. 163 Greenwich-st.
Also, 480 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, ex steam-ship Miranda, and can be examined at store No. 7 Bridge-st.
Also, 1,350 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, ex American Eagle; can be seen at store No. 55 Water-st.
Also, 600 boxes Malaga Lemons, ex Napoli, and can be seen at No. 55 Water-st.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 29, 30, and Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a very valuable PRIVATE LIBRARY of choice ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, comprising Dibdin's "Topographical Antiquities," five volumes; Blade's "Life of Caxton," two volumes; "Stafford Gallery," two volumes, folio; "Royal Gallery of Art," folio; Daniel & Ayton's "Picturesque Voyage," four volumes, folio; "Œuvres de Buffon," colored plates, twenty volumes; "Appleton's Cyclopædia," sixteen volumes, half morocco, &c.: also, many rare works of French Facetiæ, History, Voyages, Travels, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell

75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE MEMBERS ARE NOTIFIED that the reception to Mr. H. M. Stanley, by the Society, will take place in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, the 26th, at 8 o'clock P. M. A limited number of tickets will be issued to persons not members, which can be obtained at the Society's rooms, Cooper Institute, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNers of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held in pursuance of the charter, on MONDAY, the 2d day of December next at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, to elect five trustees of said Cemetery.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1872.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 269 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 322 6th-av., corner 20th-st.—American watches, solid silver and fine silver-plated ware; French, American, and cuckoo clocks. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS

OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway.

Road 228 miles long, entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Only $15,000 per mile. Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This Road has a Traffic Guarantee from the well-known "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway," by which it is estimated that from One Hundred to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed by lot, at par and accrued interest, each year, giving the fortunate holder 10 per cent. profit, besides 9 per cent. interest upon the investment.

We invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to this security as a particularly desirable and safe one, and should be glad to furnish Pamphlets and Maps and full particulars upon written or personal application.

We have also for sale a small balance of the quarterly Coupon 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the "LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY" of Indiana, a completed Road, running for twelve miles through the CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELD.

Government Bonds and all marketable securities taken in exchange at the market rates.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

A FIRST LIEN ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,

ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned,

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITY BONDS.

7 Per Cent.

WATER LOAN BONDS, DUE 1902,

JERSEY CITY SEVENS.

A PRIME INVESTMENT.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: L. M. Bates & Co., silk goods, No. 451 Broadway; Louderback, Gilbert & Co., hardware, No. 23 Park-row, and other leading houses. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election for directors of "The New-York City Rapid Transit Company" will be held at No. 25 West 4th-st., in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1872.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain open for one hour.

By order of the corporators.

C. VANDERBILT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF TURNER BROTHERS,

14 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight. INTEREST allowed on daily balances.

CERTIFICATES of DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest available at all business centres. Collections made on all points.

SIGHT DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on San Francisco.

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission for cash. Carefully-selected investment securities for sale.

We specially recommend the 7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY EXTENSION AS A prime security, fully entitled to the confidence of all investors. PRICE 90 and INTEREST. Pamphlets and circulars relating to the bonds furnished on application.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO BANKERS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.

Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,389,606; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $498,219.

Balance has been redeemed.

Choice lots for sale below par by

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

12 PER CENT. KANSAS BONDS,

Secured by first mortgage on improved real estate. PRINCIPAL and INTEREST payable in New-York. Interest semi-annually.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 28 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL CO.,
Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872.

Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 10 inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the holders of Old Mariposa Securities that the option, at present rates, to take the Mariposa Land and Mining Company's Stock will close on the 30th inst., at the office of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, No. 34 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; money deposited on or before Dec. 1, draws interest from Dec. 1. Assets $2,857,507 60. Surplus $220,988 85.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, NOV. 20, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 7th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of January next, at 10 A. M.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding, cheap, for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 333 Hudson-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO HAS CAPITAL which he is willing to invest in an undertaking showing large and positive profits and no risk; orders for the production can be procured without limit, as a basis for investment; business already established, and the improvement gives better satisfaction at less cost.

E. E. ROBERTS & CO.,
Consulting Engineers, No. 15 Wall-st.

AGENTS MAKE $15 A DAY SELLING A. J. SMITH'S FIRST PREMIUM SHOW-CARDS. Apply, or send fifty cents for sample, to No. 2½ Murray-st., New-York. Largest and cheapest stock in the world.

WANTED—FURS

To sell on commission by a furnishing goods dealer in Connecticut. Address FURS, Box 155 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—SHIP CHANDLERY AND grocery store. Apply at No. 394 West-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF

HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 130 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a special meeting held this day, unanimously pledged themselves to make good any deficiency in its capital caused by the recent conflagration in Boston.

DIRECTORS:

William O. Hoffman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Frederic De Peyster,	James L. Morgan,
Samuel V. Hoffman,	Ferdinand F. Dufais,
George M. Miller,	Edward R. Norton,
Robert Schell,	Albert Ward,
Walton H. Peckham,	Robert F. Parrott,
William O. Giles,	Daniel L. Pettee,
Henry Lewis,	A. D. Williams,
Charles B. Hoffman,	John H. Watson,
Marcus F. Hodges,	John H. Holdane.

MARCUS F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, General Agent.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE CO., LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1821.

FIRE ASSETS,

OVER SIX MILLION DOLLARS, GOLD.

NO LOSS IN BOSTON.

NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
F. B. CARTER, Manager.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.
Office, No. 151 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
CASH ASSETS	$270,675

DIRECTORS.

W. R. APPLETON,	CH. G. LANDON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	JAMES LAWSON,
H. W. BELCHER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,	A. E. MASTERS,
JOHN BRYAN,	ANDREW MOUNT,
T. B. CODLINGTON,	JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	GEO. L. NICHOLS,
HENRY DAY,	F. PAYSON,
DAVID DOWS,	G. W. POILLON,
DENNING DUER,	WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
W. H. FOGG,	R. W. RODMAN,
FREDERICK GANS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. E. GETTY,	MARCUS SPRING,
JOHN GIHON,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
PRESTON H. HODGES,	E. B. STRANGE,
REUBEN W. HOWES,	JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES S. STURGIS,
J. B. KITCHING,	WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON

LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000
Surplus	190,000
	$440,000
Losses in Boston, about	50,000

THIS COMPANY HAS NO AGENCIES, AND SOLICITS FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

JOHN B. AMES, President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital	$150.000
Assets	240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 180 Chatham-square.
BRANCH OFFICES,
No. 58 Wall-st., and No. 557 6th-av.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus, Nov. 1, Over	200,000
	$400,000

Have Sustained no Loss by the Boston Fire.

CONTINUE TO INSURE AT REASONABLE RATES.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of the City of New-York.
OFFICE
NO. 1 PINE-ST.
New-York, Nov. 13, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have resolved to make good the losses incurred by the Boston Fire. The Company with an unimpaired capital, continues business as usual.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Errors having been made in publishing losses of insurance companies by the fire in Boston, the President and Directors of this Company deem it expedient and proper to inform the public that the whole amount of risks this Company has in the burnt district in Boston is $104,000; that if this amount is a total loss, the Company will pay it promptly and still have a handsome surplus remaining over and above its capital. From such information as can be obtained, it is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $75,000.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 3 Pine-st., basement.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¾ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 873 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.

No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good care and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 28. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils, where they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their mental, moral and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.)

FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES three times a week.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies at Armonck, Westchester County, N. Y., Mrs. J. W. VERMILYE, Principal; the twenty-first year began Sept. 23, 1872. For circulars, address the Principal.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., S. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT Wilton, Conn.; home comforts; healthy location; terms reasonable. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and Mathematical School, No. 781 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 136 West 41; prepares for College.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GRADUATE of Columbia College, of long experience, as tutor in some of the best City families, will give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH and English thoroughly and rapidly taught, with pure pronunciation, by Prof. J. WUNDERMAN, No. 7 University place. Lessons given either at pupils' residence or at my own. Terms moderate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE FIRST OF JUVENILE PERIODICALS.

GOOD THINGS.

FOR THE YOUNG OF ALL AGES.

EDITED BY GEORGE MACDONALD,
AND ILLUSTRATED BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

⁂ This Magazine has hitherto been issued under the title of "GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG." To mark the important changes and improvements which have been introduced, it has been thought well to alter the name to the simpler and pithier one given above. GOOD THINGS will address itself to the young of all ages, from the little beginner, who can just read a picture, to the big boys and girls who study at the desk or shout in the playground; and so onward up to the veterans who, after all their learning, turn to the children for a fresher wisdom, and, after all their work, sit in the shady corner and play the old games over again in their hearts. "GOOD THINGS" hopes, as a periodical, to have its margins well thumbed and dog-eared; and when the binder has trimmed those and made it fit for the library, the volume will try for a fixed place there in good company. The flavors of a multitude of assorted "goodies" cannot be put into a prospectus; but the

NOVEMBER PART,
which is now ready,
WILL SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

For sale by all book-sellers and periodical dealers.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $2 50. Single number, 25 cents. With Lippincott's Magazine, $5 50. Liberal clubbing rates. SPECIMEN NUMBER mailed, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of 20 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

COMPRISING AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF SCARCE AND CURIOUS BOOKS ON THE MORMONS, THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ILLUSTRATED WORKS AND CHOICE SPECIMENS. By BLAKE, DORE, TURNER, DARLEY, &c., BOOKS ON THE FINE ARTS, Facetiæ, Trials, Caricatures and Etchings, and many Other Works of Great Rarity.

To be sold at auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 25 and 26, BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, New-York. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock each evening.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-Square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Day and Evening Classes. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO.—MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels; monuments of superior workmanship at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. S. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CUBA.......Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ALGERIA.......Wednesday, Dec. 4.
JAVA.......Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CALABRIA.......Wednesday, Dec. 18.
ABYSSINIA.......Wednesday, Dec. 25.
CUBA.......Wednesday, Jan. 1.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.

Fare reduced; Steerage passage to Liverpool, $15, currency.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.......SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC.......SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC.......SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.......SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN.......Saturday, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.......Saturday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.......Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.......Saturday, Dec. 21, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG.......Wed'day, Nov. 27, at 2:30 P. M.
THE QUEEN, ANDREWS.......Wed'day, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.......$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.......$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN.......2,500 tons
PEMBROKE.......2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN.......3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.......$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin.......55 currency
Steerage.......30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.......$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday, Nov. 30	EUROPA	Saturday, Dec. 21.
Saturday, Dec. 7	ANGLIA	Saturday, Dec. 28.
Saturday, Dec. 14	INDIA	Saturday, Jan. 4.
Saturday, Dec. 21	CALIFORNIA	Saturday, Jan. 11.
Saturday, Dec. 28	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Jan. 18.

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Thursday, Dec. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.......Wed'day, Dec. 4
ARRAGON, WESTERN.......Saturday, Dec. 28
Cabin passage.......$70 currency.
Steerage.......$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.......SURMONT.......Saturday, Nov. 30
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN.......Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE.......Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.......$125 | Second cabin.......$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.......Nov. 27, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.......Dec. 4, at 8½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.......Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE.......Dec. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN Jan. 1, at 3 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. L. ROBBINS, via Nassau, Nov. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 5.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, via Nassau, Dec. 12.

For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, San Diego and San Pedro, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Nov. 30 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. T. J. BECKET, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Thursday, Nov. 28.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 30.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASDELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.......Nov. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.......Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.......Jan. 23, '73

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

The ERIE will touch at Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).......Sat., Nov. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only).......Sat., Nov. 30
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.......Sat. Dec. 7
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).......Sat. Dec. 14

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. L. ROBBINS, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of POST, VERMILYE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The name of the late firm will be used hereafter by WILLIAM G. VERMILYE only, in liquidation.

JARED W. POST,
WM. G. VERMILYE,
WM. W. POST.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of Mr. DANIEL E. MORAN, the firm of MORAN BROTHERS is dissolved. The business will be continued under the same firm by the surviving partners.

CHARLES MORAN.
D. CONRYN MORAN.

NEW-YORK, 1st November, 1872.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE EDWARD E. BROWN COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Edward E. Brown Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it, or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. MACAULAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James W. Macaulay, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JACOBS and SOLOMON COHEN, Bankrupts.—To whom it may concern.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of John Jacobs and Solomon Cohen, the above-named bankrupts, will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1872. CHARLES L. HOLT, Assignee, No. 188 Front-st.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN,
Attorneys for Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 24th day of October, 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of PHILIP GOLDSTEIN, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. JAMES G. BENNETT, Assignee.

o11-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MICHAEL MARTIN, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

R. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
n25-law3wM* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do it without pain, as 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

COMMENCING NOV. 11, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 11:08 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:28 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:28 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:28 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:28 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:28 A. M.; 2:23, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:28 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:53, 5:39, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:28 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:00 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M., Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodd's Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Taking effect Nov. 6, 1872. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Dundee Lake, Market st., (Paterson,) and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.

For Hackensack, Lodi, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, †9, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.

For Van Winkles—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Campgan and Crystal Lake—7, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Oak Ridge, Snufftown and Ogdensburg—7, 9 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New Foundland, Stockholm, Franklin, Sussex Junction, Hamburg, Deckertown and Unionville—7, 9 A. M.; 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Middletown, Pine Bush, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville*—7, 9 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning leave Ellenville 7:42 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. Liberty Falls, 6:55 A. M.; 1:35 P. M. Bloomingburg, 8:30 A. M.; 3:20, 5 P. M. Middletown, 8:55 A. M.; 3:47, 5:45 P. M. Unionville, 6:05, 9:38 A. M.; 4:39, 7:05 P. M. West Bloomingdale, 6:15, 8:03 A. M.; 1:20, 6:37 P. M. Wortendyke, 5:25, 6:52, 8:41, 11:27 A. M.; 1:57, 4, 7:16, 10:51 P. M. Paterson, 5:43, 6:50, 7:55, 9, 12:05 P. M.; 2:16, 4:19, 7:36 P. M.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

* To Middletown and Pine Bush only. † Does not stop at Lodi.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat'day, Nov. 23	1:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22	10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 26th	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th	12:00 M.
Thursday, 28th	2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 27th	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 29th	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 30th	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 30th	7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3	9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2	8:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, is now open. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern Winter, can obtain circulars containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, Agent, No. 758 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

DR. WILSON, AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, makes a speciality of all chronic diseases. Also, removes Tape-worm with head. Refer to Medical Faculty United States Army, Medical Museum, Washington; also, to prominent citizens of New-York, who have been treated by me and cured perfectly. Physicians are invited to call and examine my credentials from Washington, and specimens of Taenia removed by me, and be present during the operation. No. 109 East 28th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1872.

SAMUEL Y. CLARK,
ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.

oc7-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clark, No. 104 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of October, 1872.

GEORGE CLARK,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Executors.

oc21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. BULKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 98 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated New-York the 7th day of September, 1872.

s9-law6mM* HENRY W. BULKLEY, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ALEXIS LANDAU AND HARNESS AT AUCTION.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, will sell, on TUESDAY, NOV. 26TH, at 12 o'clock, in front of his sales-room, No. 712 BROADWAY, (opposite New-York Hotel,) ELEGANT DOUBLE-SUSPENSION LANDAU, built by Million & Guiet, of Paris, and imported at a cost of $3,000; nearly new, having been used only a few times by GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, during his stay in this City. Also, set of SUPERB DOUBLE HARNESS, made to order in Paris, and imported at a cost of $600. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY. The landau will be in front of sales-room all day Monday, and also the morning of sale. Harness in sales-room.

H. G. RYERSON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FINE-BRED HORSES.—H. G. RYERSON will sell at public auction, in Ramapo Valley, Bergen County, about three miles from Ramsey's Station, and about the same from Suffern's, at the former residence of E. W. Teackle, Esq., second door south of John Petry's, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1872, ten very fine bred four and three-year old colts, two yearling filly colts, six fine breeding mares, two by Mambrino Chief, and bred by Zeb. Ward, of Kentucky; one by Alexander's Abdallah, of Kentucky, and raised by James B. Clay. All of the stock is finely bred; all the pedigrees given on day of day.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when conditions will be made known and attendance given by E. W. TEACKLE or R. F. GALLOWAY.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, Sleighs, Sleigh Bells, Phaetons, Light Rockaways, and every other style family carriages and buggies, new and second hand; greatly reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 633 Broadway.

A SHETLAND OR SMALL PONY Wanted.—Must be sound and kind and cheap. Address GOODWIN, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

STABLE TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR livery or club, or will be rented for manufacturing purposes; size 41x100. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

A PARTY OR PARTIES OF REfinement, desiring first-class accommodations, can now secure an elegantly-furnished second floor, with board, with or without private table, by applying at No. 15 East 46th-st. Unquestionable references exchanged.

NO. 417 23D-ST., WEST.—A BACHelor or elderly gentleman, who would appreciate handsome, well-kept rooms, breakfast, and tea, with Sunday dinner, if desired, as a home table, may apply as above.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH-ST.—A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, with or without private table; also single rooms. Answer for one week.

NO. 49 JANE-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room on second story and hall room to let, with board, in a private family with few boarders; near 8th-av. and Bleecker-st. cars.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT parlor floor, suitable for a large family, can be had with private table in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 255 WEST 25TH-ST.—A FRONT room and hall room adjoining, on second floor, southern exposure, with board; unexceptionable reference given and required.

WE FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS OF desirable boarding-places, and direct boarders free. We solicit boarding-houses to patronize us. GENUNG & CO., No. 66 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND floor to let, with board, at No. 103 West 38th-st.; private table if desired; will be let together or separate.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, (SINGLY or connecting,) with board, for a party of gentlemen or married couples; neighborhood central and convenient. Apply at No. 127 West 20th-st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, A suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, southern exposure, with or without board, to suit reliable parties; references exchanged.

TO LET—HOUSES AND FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; places not otherwise advertised obtained by applying at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 538 6th-av.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, with private table only.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—One suite of large, pleasant rooms, on parlor floor, with or without private table; references.

NO. 78 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 28th-st.—Parlor and bedroom on first floor, to rent, with board; hot and cold water, closets, &c.

NO. 42 EAST 9TH-ST.—TO LET, FURnished rooms on second floor; singly or en suite; references required.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, one hall room; also a few table boarders taken; house and table first class.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD; rooms suitable for family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, a second floor; references exchanged. Apply at No. 115 East 39th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with first-class board, two desirable rooms. No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 288.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms en suite, or singly, to let without board, to gentlemen.

THIRD FLOOR LARGE ROOM, with board; also, upper side room. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, at No. 87 Perry-st., between Bleecker and Hudson.

TWO FINE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR with board. No. 253 4th-av.

THANKSGIVING.

THANKSGIVING APPEAL OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.

THANKSGIVING, NOV. 28, 1872.

The Trustees of this institution hereby make a most earnest appeal for help. The funds during the Summer have been inadequate to supply the needs of the House, and the Treasury is very largely in debt. The work must be curtailed unless the friends of the institution come to the rescue, and the Board, therefore, urgently appeals to all interested in the welfare of poor children for increased contribution, to make the Thanksgiving season even more joyous than usual. The work of the year shows:

About fifteen hundred inmates cared for.

Three hundred and eighty thousand meals given.

One hundred and fifteen thousand pounds of bread, besides potatoes, groceries, fuel, &c., used in the House, and given to out-door poor.

Fifteen hundred and fifty-one children taught in our school for the year ending Oct. 1.

Two hundred and forty children now living in the House.

The average monthly expenditure is about $3,000, for which the institution is dependent mostly upon voluntary contributions.

For all amounts, no matter how small, checks are more sure to reach us safely, and contributions of small sums as well as large will be gratefully received.

On Thanksgiving our inside children will be at dinner from 1 until 2 o'clock.

After our children have eaten, we open our doors to all who care to come to the feast. The sight is usually an affecting one—men, women, and children, pinched by hunger and want, flock to our tables. We desire to make preparations for fifteen hundred.

Services will commence in the chapel at 12 o'clock, and continue until about 4 o'clock. All are invited to attend these interesting exercises, which will consist of addresses, singing of glees, anthems, calisthenics, light gymnastics, and recitations by the children.

Clothing and materials, new or second-hand, and all articles of food, will be gratefully received and called for, on notice being sent to the House.

Trustees—(Who are also Incorporators.)—Morris K. Jesup, President; Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer; Geo. F. Betts, Secretary; Charles Ely, Marshall Lefferts, Frederick G. Foster, A. Van Rensselaer, D. Lydig Suydam, G. H. Morgan.

Incorporators.—Hiram Barney, William T. Booth, T. B. Bronson, William Smith Brown, W. E. Caldwell, A. G. P. Dodge, A. J. Peabody, James Donaldson, J. H. Earle, D. Willis James, G. H. Morgan, L. M. Pease, H. R. Remsen, W. Astor, C. H. Shipman, John Slade, J. R. Spaulding, C. B. Tatham, W. R. Vermilye, Richard Warren, R. A. Witthaus.

W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.
H. MATTICE, Assistant Superintendent.

THANKSGIVING

AT HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,
No. 40 New Bowery, New-York.
CHARLES COOK, Acting Superintendent.

Preaching every Sunday Evening, 7½.
Sunday-school, 2½.
General Prayer-meeting Tuesday Evening, 7½.
Mothers' Prayer-meeting Thursday Evening, 7½.
Day school from 9 to 3 o'clock.
Open to visitors daily, except Saturday.
Thanksgiving services open at 11 o'clock A. M.
Interesting speakers to be present; 300 children will sing beautiful anthems, songs, and glees.
Donations from all our friends and others thankfully received.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA—LUCCA.

Director.......MAX MARETZEK

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 P. M.,
TWENTY-FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Señora SANZ,
Signors VIZZANI, MORIAMI, RONCONI, COULON.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 8 P. M.,
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
BUT FOUR of
BUT FOUR of
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
LA FAVORITA.
Signors ABRUGNEDO, SPARAPANI, COULON.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8 P. M.,
THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
GRAND CONCERT
AND OPERA,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

Admission, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Family circle, 50 cents.

FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

Knabe's pianos are used at the Academy of Music.

Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8 P. M.,
GRAND CONCERT
AND OPERATIC PERFORMANCE,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ONE DOLLAR.
ONE DOLLAR.
ONE DOLLAR.
ONE DOLLAR.
ONE DOLLAR.
ONE DOLLAR.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
Family circle, 50 cents.
Full particulars in Wednesday's papers.

THE GENUINE AND ONLY
MRS. JARLEY.
Association Hall.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON.

ONE WEEK ONLY OF THE WANDERING DUTCHMAN

MONDAY AFTERNOON AT 2. By special request, the Burlesque of IXION, with the beautiful Blondes. | MONDAY EVENING AT 8. The great actor, Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON in the new drama, THE WANDERING DUTCHMAN.

THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING DAY,
Three performances in Lecture-room.
Morning at 11. Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.

THE REOPENING OF NIBLO'S GARDEN AND THE GRAND INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE OF LEO AND LOTOS

has been deferred to

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27,

in order to secure by further full rehearsals the most perfect performance possible

OF THE GREATEST MUSICAL AND BALLET SPECTACLE ever produced in America,

with all its gorgeous pageantry, exquisite scenery, unequaled ballet and panoramic illusions, unmarred by the possibility of any contretemps.

GRAND THANKSGIVING MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

First regular Saturday matinée Nov. 30.

The sale of seats will be continued Monday, Nov. 25, at 8 A. M., for any night or matinée of the week.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
OF
MR. SOTHERN
AS
LORD DUNDREARY.
CROWDED HOUSES.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

The immense demand for seats necessitates the opening of the box-book for the securing of seats, ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.

LORD DUNDREARY. LORD DUNDREARY.
EVERY EVENING,
AT 8, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
AT 1½ P. M.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
A SPECIAL DUNDREARY MATINEE.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, with reserved seats, at Pond's, No. 39 Union-square; Putnam's, 23d-st. and 4th-av., and No. 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC. LYDIA THOMPSON.

Last week but one of the greatly successful LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evenings, and THANKSGIVING MATINEE and NIGHT,
Notwithstanding its enormous success,
LAST TIMES OF ALADDIN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
KENILWORTH.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 30.—KENILWORTH
With two Characteristic Ballet Divertissements.

THE GENUINE AND ONLY
MRS. JARLEY.
Association Hall.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
GRAND GALA BILLS.
THANKSGIVING PERFORMANCES
DAY AND NIGHT.
THURSDAY, NOV. 28,
The eminent comedian,
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE,
supported by a
POWERFUL COMPANY,
IN THE GREAT DRAMA OF
EILEEN OGE.
In the afternoon, and at night in the
MORAL PLAY,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Box-book open Monday, 25th.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.

No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
The great comic artist, JOHN T. KELLY,
The DALY BROTHERS, song and dance artists.
A new drama, ACTORS BY DAYLIGHT.
TONY PASTOR'S MAMMOTH STAR TROUPE.
MATINEES TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
Ladies admitted free on FRIDAY EVENING.
THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING DAY,
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
at the old homestead,
NO. 718 BROADWAY, NO. 718
opposite the New-York Hotel.
THANKSGIVING and SATURDAY MATINEES.
BEGINS THIS EVENING AT 8,
and every evening this week.
A GRAND COMPANY AND PROGRAMME.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Matinee, Thanksgiving, at 2½ P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.

Every EVENING at 8, and Saturday matinée at 2, THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE OF THE WORLD. Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Norman, W. H. Brockway, Chas. D'Alberte.

RUN TO JARLEY'S.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,367 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA

Will deliver his new humorous lecture on
THE AFRICAN,
LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY,
IN THE
HALL OF THE EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION,
Corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av.,
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 25, 1872.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 *PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for* $275 *cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.

Write for information and circulars to
CHAMBERS & SON, No. 101 4th-av.
Special Bargains.
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS $275, $300, &c.
"BRADBURY" $1,000 SQUARE GRAND AT $350.
A SUPERB $1,000 UPRIGHT-GRAND FOR $650.
ELEGANT 7½ ROSEWOOD-CARVED
at special low figure
FOR OWNER'S ACCOUNT.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.'S
STANDARD ORGANS.
21,000 NOW IN USE.
Warerooms, NO. 841 BROADWAY, N. Y.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 103 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Thorough instruction in all branches of music, by the most eminent Professors, at liberal terms. A Singing Club is now forming. For further particulars and complete prospectus apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE pupils on the piano, to whom particular attention will be given; $20 per term. No. 120 West 24th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

WEST 23D-ST., CORNER OF 8TH-AV.

CURTAIN RISES at quarter to eight. Admission, ONE DOLLAR. Family Circle, FIFTY CENTS. Reserved Chairs, fifty cents and one dollar extra. Boxes, $15 and $12.

AUGUSTIN DALY.......Sole Lessee and Manager

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 25,

for the first time on any stage, will be produced a NEW LOCAL SENSATIONAL "FOLLY" in four acts, by MR. AUGUSTIN DALY, author of UNDER THE GASLIGHT, FLASH OF LIGHTNING, HORIZON, DIVORCE, FROU-FROU, &c., and entitled:

ROUND
THE
CLOCK;
OR,
NEW-YORK BY DARK.

To be presented with every scene new, by Messrs. GEORGE HEISTER, LOUIS DUFLOCQ, GEORGE W. DAYTON and L. W. SEAVEY. One thousand new costumes including A UNIQUE TABLEAU, representing the Fashions in Dress for five thousand years, and entitled

THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

New and popular music arranged by Mr. A. PREDIGAM; machinery by THOMAS KELLY and assistants, and rich new properties by CUTTER and ROUGH.

THE CAST

includes the following array of STAR TALENT, in a series of Local Character Sketches imitated from Life:

JULIANA TARTAR, the fair Baker of tarts and pies, and ready-maker of tart replies...MRS. JOHN WOOD.
RODERICK KILLGOBLIN, Esq., a man of Wax and of Whacks; easily kneaded and often needed.......MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
ERNESTA HARDACRE, having been "born under a cabbage," is naturally a little green.......MISS EMMA HOWSON.
MR. ABRAHAM HARDACRE, a Wheedler.......MR. J. W. JENNINGS
LAWYER GADDIGOTT, a subject for the Bar Association.......MR. G. F. KETCHUM
JOEY LILLYBURN, an Innocent from Boston.......MISS ELLA DIETZ
PETER DODD, a Dyer—likewise a dire deceiver.......MR. JAMES MEADE
MRS. PETER DODD, the Wife of the Dyer, and Victim of the Deceiver...MISS ANNIE DELAND
MR. MUTTON, of Essex Market.......MR. MARTIN GOLDEN
ALDERMAN DOOLEY, a newly-elected gentleman with privileges behind the scenes.......Mr. E. PIERCE

The MANAGER, | Mr. J. G. PEAKES,
The MACHINIST, | Mr. E. CAULDWELL
The PROPERTY MAN, | Borrowed from NIBLO'S GARDEN expressly for this play. | Mr. SULLIVAN.
The CALL BOY, | Master DEVERE,
Mlle. SANGALI, | Mme. LAURI,
HER MAID, | Miss CASSIDY,
The BLACK CROOK, | Mr. E. CHAPMAN,
ZAMIEL, | Mr. A. E. ENOS.

Ladies of the Ballet, Figurantes, Demons, Audience, &c.

HARRY HILL, a popular gentleman...Mr. MEADE
Mr. DOONEY HARRIS, a light-weight, Mr. HARRIS
Mr. JOHNNY AARON, a heavy-weight, Mr. AARON
Old BILL TOVEY, by the party himself.
THE BAR-KEEPER.......Mr. C. HERSEE
BLACK SAL.......Mr. JOHN LAURI
DUSTY BOB.......Mr. HARRY LAURI
BILLY VALTERS.......Mr. CHARLES LAURI
Visitors at Harry Hill's, Waiter-girls, &c.
ROUNDSMAN LAFFERTY...Mr. JULIAN CROSS
THE PYROTECHNIST AT LION PARK, Mr. ENOS
SMACK, servant. Chapman | Scuttle, another. Connolly
RASCAL SUE, a sketch from nature, Mrs. YEAMANS
ROSE, the tart-seller's clerk, Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
Mrs. BOWLIT....... } Relations. { ...Miss C. BRONTE
Mrs. IMPEY....... } { ...Miss RICE
KITTY TYRRELL.......} { ...Miss VOLMER
THE QUEEN OF FOLLY. Miss HELEN STRANGE
PRINCE CARNIVAL.......Mr. JAMES PEAKES
THE REAL MAJILTONS.......by THEMSELVES

THE SCENES

and incidents of this UNIQUE "FOLLY" will include the following famous and popular LOCAL POINTS:

ACT I.

THE READING OF THE WILL.

SCENE I.—ONE O'CLOCK. The Library in the Residence of the Departed Millionaire, (DAYTON.) The Assembling of the Relatives. Opening of the Will. Its Strange Conditions. A Two Million "Prize" for Virtue. Two Claimants and two Disputants. A Chase "Round the Clock" to Decide which Shall have the Fortune!

SCENE II.—THREE O'CLOCK. THE GRAND UNION DEPOT, (DAYTON,) Waiting for the Albany "Express" Chorus of Hackmen and Police.

SCENE III.—FIVE O'CLOCK. MRS. TARTAR'S Confectionery and Ice-cream Bazaar in Grand-st., (HEISTER.) The Widow takes an interest in the Pursuit. Demolishing a Candy Shop.

ACT II.

THE REVELRIES OF THE NIGHT.

SCENE I.—EIGHT O'CLOCK. MOONLIGHT DANCE AT LION PARK (SEAVEY.) Seeing life with borrowed tickets. Joey in peril; the Tartar to the rescue. Saved by the FIRE-WORKS.

SCENE II.—NINE O'CLOCK. BEHIND THE SCENES AT NIBLO'S GARDEN (HEISTER.) Searching for an Alderman in a strange place, to "bail out." The missing MAJILTONS, and desperate device of the prisoners.

SCENE III.—HALF-PAST NINE. A back view of the

BLACK CROOK.

A Transformation Scene as seen from the rear of the stage. TWO SETS OF MAJILTONS. A UNIQUE TABLEAU!

ACT III.

THE PERILS OF THE NIGHT.

SCENE I.—TEN O'CLOCK: AT HARRY HILL'S (DAYTON.) A glance at the interior of the famous sporting-house. JOEY and JULIANA "see life" under difficulties. KILLGOBBIN cornered. The "CHICKEN" and the "MOUSE" have a set-to. A realistic exhibition of the modus operandi of THE PRIZE RING.

SCENE II.—In front of Harry Hill's, with a view of MURDERER'S ROW.

SCENE III.—HALF-PAST TEN: In front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. (DUFLOCQ.) KILLGOBBIN'S plot to draw HARDACRE off JOEY'S tracks. ERNESTA in danger. Taking a HORSE-CAR for home.

SCENE IV.—ELEVEN O'CLOCK: DONOVAN'S ALLEY in the FIVE POINTS—during a SNOW-STORM. (DUFLOCQ.) ERNESTA'S PERIL. Filial affection for once in the wrong. The OLD BILL POSTER'S promise to look after her. RASCAL SUE and the frightened girl. The Abduction. A Masquerading party returning home. The Beggars seeking their lairs. A Transformation: the lame walk, the blind see. ERNESTA'S danger in THE BURNING ROOKERY, and her rescue. Wild Saturnalia of the Residents of the Lane.

ACT IV

SCENE I.—TWELVE O'CLOCK.—The Court-yard of DADDY HARDACRES.—(DUFLOCQ.) Claiming the Property.—The Mysterious Shadows at the Window.—Who gave the First Kiss!

SCENE II.—HALF-PAST TWELVE.—The FORTUNE ADJUDGED.—Going to the Masque.

SCENE III.—ONE O'CLOCK.—A glance at the Liederkranz Masquerade at the Academy of Music.—(HEISTER.) The QUEEN OF FOLLY shows PRINCE CARNIVAL a Retrospective Panorama of the Daughters of Eve, as they have dressed for five thousand years!

The whole to conclude with a new and original CAN-CAN,

arranged by Mr. John Lauri, and in which the LAURI FAMILY, and the whole Company will take part, led by

THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS.

THANKSGIVING DAY,
At 1½ o'clock,
"ROUND THE CLOCK" MATINEE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

West 24th-st., near Broadway. Begins at 8.

AUGUSTIN DALY.......Sole Lessee and Manager.

MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS
OF
THE
MERRY WIVES
OF
WINDSOR.

The *Daily Times* calls it "An unequivocal popular success!"

The *Herald* says it is "The best representation of the 'Merry Wives' we have yet had in this country."

The *Evening Post* calls it "The notable event of the present dramatic season."

The *Commercial Advertiser* says it is "A perfect performance from beginning to end."

The *World* says: "The scenes are perfect marvels of artistic beauty. * * * The last forest view has never been equaled."

The *News* says: "The dresses are exquisite; they realize a truly poetic ideal."

THE CAST

is the most extraordinary combination of favorite artists ever brought together in this,

SHAKESPEARE'S MOST MIRTHFUL COMEDY.

To be acted EVERY NIGHT for the PRESENT WEEK.

Every scene new, (by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS;) every Dress new; a new arrangement of Shakespearean Music, by Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH, and the cast, including Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. RINGGOLL, Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. GEORGE CLARK, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Miss JENNIE YEAMANS, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDGE, Mr. W. J. LEMOYNE, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. J. A. MACKEY, Mr. GEORGE DE VERE, Mr. J. H. BURNETT, Miss GERTY NORWOOD, Mr. WILLIAM BEEKMAN, Mr. F. CHAPMAN, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss SARA JEWETT, and Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.

MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY at 1½ o'clock

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

In preparation, a brilliant new Parisian comedy.

SATURDAY NEXT—MATINEE OF MERRY WIVES.

MERCANTILE LECTURE COURSE.
SECOND NIGHT, MONDAY, NOV. 25.
The most pleasing dramatic reader,
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,
In costume recitals.
GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.

Tickets, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at Steinway Hall, No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and the Library desk.

POSITIVELY LAST SIX DAYS

of the great 25 cent show,
foot of Houston-st., East River.
MONDAY, Nov. 25, and during the week,
Every afternoon and evening
will be presented a new and splendid programme,
BEING THE CLOSING PERFORMANCES
OF GEO. F. BAILEY & CO.'S
GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.
Wednesday, benefit W. Morgan, Great Hurdle Rider.

RUN TO JARLEY'S.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S GREAT HIPPODROME.

SECOND WEEK
OF THE GREAT SHOWMAN'S
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CIRCUS.
SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED.
THE GORGEOUS AMPHITHEATRE, THE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF THE METROPOLIS.
A CIRCUS IN A PALACE.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN BARE-BACK RIDERS.
JAMES MELVILLE, LITTLE MINNIE MARKS,
MONTE VERDE,
LARZELLE, MILLSON, MARQUEZ, DUNBAR,
TRAINED HORSES,
LEE, ANTONIO, DAN CASTELLO, BLISS.
REYNOLDS FAMILY.
MENAGERIE, MENAGERIE, MENAGERIE.
FOUR GIRAFFES,
SEA-LIONS, TIGERS, ELEPHANTS, YAKS,
HAPPY FAMILY.
LLAMAS, POLAR BEARS, LEOPARDS, APES,
ABYSSINIAN LIONS,
SERPENTS, CAMELS, DROMEDARIES, GORILLAS, HORNED HORSES,
WART HOGS, ELANDS, SEALS, MONKEYS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
MUSEUM OF MARVELOUS MECHANISM,
AUTOMATON TRUMPETER,
ORGAN-GRINDER, FLUTE-PLAYER, DRUMMER,
ROARING LION.
HUNDREDS OF MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
LIVING CURIOSITIES.
DWARFS, GIANTS, AND NONDESCRIPTS.
COL. RUTH GOSHEN,
THE LARGEST HUMAN BEING IN THE KNOWN WORLD.
ADMIRAL DOT,
TWENTY-FIVE INCHES HIGH.
MADAGASCAR FAMILY OF ALBINOS.
FORMERLY
BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS AT THE OLD MUSEUM.
PAINTINGS.
WAX FIGURES WITHOUT NUMBER.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
HIPPODROME PERFORMANCE AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.

General admission, including balcony seat in Circus, 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents. Sofa seats in parquet, 25 cents extra. Cushioned armchairs, (reserved,) 50 cents extra.

Avoid the crowd by attending the day exhibition.

THANKSGIVING DAY—EXTRA PERFORMANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

Edwin Booth.......Proprietor and Manager.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
MISS NEILSON.
EACH EVENING during the week
MISS NEILSON
will appear in her renowned impersonation of
JULIET,
in Shakespeare's grand Tragedy of
ROMEO and JULIET,
with
MR. JAS. W. WALLACK as MERCUTIO.
MR. JOSEPH WHEELOCK as ROMEO.
Produced with all the Original Scenery, Music, Costumes, &c.
FIRST NEILSON MATINEE
On SATURDAY NEXT at 2.
MISS NEILSON as ROSALIND
in Shakespeare's Comedy "AS YOU LIKE IT."
MR. JAS. W. WALLACK as JAQUES.

Owing to other Engagements entered into by MISS NEILSON, her present one must necessarily be very limited.

THANKSGIVING MATINEE
On THURSDAY NEXT at 2 O'CLOCK,
When will be given Kotzebue's beautiful play of
THE STRANGER.
MR. JAS. W. WALLACK as THE STRANGER.
MISS KATE NEWTON as MRS. HALLER.

Seats may be secured one week in advance at the Theatre, or at Ditson's & Co's Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.......Mr. A. M. PALMER

LAST NIGHTS
of
AGNES,

which the management will be compelled to withdraw IN THE HEIGHT OF ITS SUCCESS, to enable Miss Ethel to fill engagements previously made in other cities.

THIS WEEK, 70TH TO 77TH PERFORMANCE of AGNES | LAST NIGHTS OF "THE MOST INTENSELY INTERESTING SOCIETY PLAY ever presented to the New-York Public."

GRAND EXTRA MATINEE OF AGNES.
THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 28, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Regular Matinée every Saturday, at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured two weeks in advance. Box Office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10½.

In active preparation, for production at the close of Miss Ethel's engagement, Mr. John Brougham's new ROMANTIC DRAMA, ATHERLY COURT, in which Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. MARK SMITH, and all the members of the GREAT COMPANY engaged at this theatre will appear.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE

58th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.
JOHN KOCH.......Proprietor.
LOUISE LICHTMAY'S GRAND OPERA,
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, NOV. 28,
Thanksgiving Day,
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.
Every SUNDAY EVENING, Grand Sacred Concert.
CARL BERGMANN.......Conductor.

Tickets at the Terrace Garden Theatre office, 59th-st.; also corner 4th-av. and 14th-st., and at Koch Bros., 285 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN RESPECTfully announces to his friends and the public a THIRD SERIES OF THREE PIANO-FORTE SOIREES, to take place at CHICKERING'S CONCERT-ROOM, (with the kind permission of Chickering & Sons for these occasions only,) on SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 25, Feb. 22, and March 8, 1873. Mr. HOFFMAN will be assisted by Mr. JOSEPH BURKE, violin, and Mr. F. BERGNER, violoncello. Subscribers' names for the series received at Messrs. Jordens & Martens, No. 932 Broadway, and at Messrs. Chickering & Sons, No. 11 East 14th-st.

THE GENUINE AND ONLY
MRS. JARLEY.
Association Hall.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 8 o'clock.

EXHIBITION FREE.

Fine oil paintings contributed by American artists, to be sold at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 26th and 27th November, at 8 o'clock, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

The following artists are represented:

Coleman,
Ehninger,
Hart,
Richards,
Rondel,
Dolph,
Sonntag,
Miller,
Tuechsel,
Pope,
Innis,
Tiffany,
Brown,
Wyant,
Bristol,
and many others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d-st. and 4th-av.

Grand exhibition of Paintings; nearly 400, by the first European modern masters. The largest and most important collection of paintings ever brought to this country. The whole to be sold by auction Dec. 3, and following days. Now on exhibition, as above, day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

STEINWAY HALL—TO-NIGHT.
READINGS IN COSTUME BY
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

Reserved seats, $1. For sale at the hall, the Library desk, No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmer's.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

Tickets at Pond's, No. 39 Union-square; Putnam's, 23d-st. and 4th-av., and at No. 114 Broadway.

MR. FAVARGER'S FRENCH READINGS reopen MONDAY, 25th, at 4 o'clock, in lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., and continue twice a week. Also a course for beginners to master French conversation in a short season; and one hour a week to any coterie wishing to improve their French by studying the best modern comedies. Tickets beforehand at No. 8 East 9th-st.; and Christern's, No. 77 University-place.

RUN TO JARLEY'S.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 2d day of December next, at 8 o'clock P. M., for supplying, for the use of the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Instruction, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1873.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Public Instruction.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST, } Committee
WILLIAM WOOD, } on
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } Supplies.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 49th and 79th sts., will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock of Dec. 16, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 29th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD D. DENNIS, FREDERICK ANSOTEGUI and THOMAS POTT, plaintiffs, against ISAAC MCKIM COOKE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety-four cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 25, 1872. JAMES RIDGEWAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

n25 law6wM

KILLING NO MURDER.

What Becomes of the Man-Slayers in New-York.

Startling Exhibit from the Official Records.

Only Forty-two Convictions in 118 Cases.

A Complete List of Homicides for the Past Three Years—How the Accused Persons Have Been Disposed Of—Shall the Laws be Enforced?

What becomes of our murderers is one of the most perplexing questions which the citizens of New-York are called upon to consider. Everybody hears of the crime of murder being frequently committed, and very often accompanied with incidents of such malignant atrocity as to create great public excitement. But nobody ever hears of but very few of these assassins being punished as the law directs. Citing only a few of the more prominent of these cases, and the public will remember that on election day, 1869, Deputy Sheriff Jackson shot a man named Douglass, under circumstances of extraordinary brutality; and notwithstanding the public indignation and the great efforts made by the Press to bring Jackson to justice, he has never received adequate punishment. Feb. 16, 1871, John Sheridan shot his wife, Margaret, in cold blood, made, at the time, no denial of his crime, and although then apparently a man of no influence, he escaped with nothing worse than imprisonment for life. The memory of the Scannel vendetta has just been vividly revived, and every one remembers that the desperate affray in which Florence Scannel received his death wound, being followed by legal condonement, was naturally succeeded by the first attack upon Donoghue, and, finally, by his public murder at the hands of John Scannel. Long before, on Feb. 16, 1869, there had been a brutal affray among some young men in Sheriff-street, during which Wm. Kiernan was shot and instantly killed by John Purcell, and although the latter was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, he is yet awaiting the issue of an appeal. The killing of Richardson by McFarland being followed by an acquittal soon had a successor in the King-O'Neil tragedy of a few days ago. It is hardly necessary to add to these such well-known cases as the Rogers murder, the Nathan assassination, and the car hook tragedy, where crime has gone unpunished.

These are but a few examples, taken at random from the long list of homicides which have disgraced this City; and it may be added that only three times in the last four years has the death penalty been inflicted in New-York. These were the cases of John Real, executed for the murder of Officer John Smedick, Jack Reynolds, for the murder of Wm. Townsend, and the last case being the hanging, on the 10th of March, 1871, of John Thomas Rosenville, a colored man, for the murder of another colored man. Since, therefore, the assassins were rarely hung, and were almost as rarely known to have been sent to State Prison for an extended term, an examination has been made of the official records to ascertain what becomes of them. The facts which appear in the list of cases were obtained by taking from the Coroners' records all cases where commitments had been made for homicide, and then tracing these cases through the records of the District-Attorney's office and of the Court of General Sessions, to discover what final disposition had been made of them. In preparing the list much time was employed, while no pains were spared to make it absolutely correct, and in its publication many long-forgotten crimes, which, at the time they were committed, caused intense feeling, are brought again into public notice.

THE MURDERS OF THREE YEARS.

The following is the list of homicides committed in this City since Jan. 1, 1870, with the legal proceedings which have followed in each case:

MURDERS IN 1870.

Jan. 2—George Baumann shot Anna Almeyo, and committed suicide.

Jan. 5—Jeremiah Dunn shot James Logan; indicted Feb. 11; tried Dec. 15, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Jan. 13—An unknown man stabbed George Stohl.

Jan. 15—Morris Kehr, principal, and Abraham Kehr, accessory, stabbed Conrad Oestisicher. Indicted July 11; tried Dec. 13; plead guilty; Morris sentenced for four years, and Abraham two.

Jan. 29—Jack Reynolds stabbed Wm. Townsend. Indicted Feb. 9; tried Feb. 22; executed April 8.

Feb. 1—An unknown man fractured John Meakee's skull.

Feb. 16—Thomas Sheridan shot his wife Margaret. Indicted May 13; tried July 7, and convicted; sentence of death commuted to life imprisonment.

April 24—Philip Cooney stabbed David O'Day. Indicted May 23; tried July 13; convicted, third degree; seven years' imprisonment.

May 13—Michael Martin stabbed Patrick Walsh. Indicted May 23; plead guilty to manslaughter May 23; four years' imprisonment.

June 2—Police Officer Wm. Burke shot Patrick Hernan. Discharged by Coroner on verdict of justifiable homicide.

June 15—Lawrence Sullivan stabbed John O'Brien. Indicted Aug. 3; convicted Dec. 15, and sentenced to death; escaped under plea of insanity Jan. 20, 1871.

June 25—Thomas Sheridan stabbed Daniel Michel. Indicted Sept. 19; convicted of manslaughter Oct. 7; three years' imprisonment.

July 3—George Nelson beat his wife Mary to death. Indicted Oct. 4; convicted of manslaughter Dec. 9; four years' imprisonment.

July 4—James Eagan shot Robt. Montgomery. Indicted Sept. 19; no further record of his case.

July 9—John Campbell, Jas. Boyle, and John Stewart, killed Jacob Schriebler with cobble stones. Indicted Sept. 15; no further record.

July 12—Thomas Donoghue, alleged to have shot Florence Scannell. Never indicted; was himself killed by John Scannell, Nov. 2, 1872.

July 18—Wm. Hamilton, shot Patrick Farrell. Never indicted.

July 24—John Glass, stabbed Henry Wachtels. Indicted Sept. 14; tried Sept. 28; sentenced to State Prison for life; subsequently pardoned, and was himself killed Feb. 15, 1872, by James Costello.

July 29—An unknown man killed Benjamin Nathan with an iron "dog." Murderer never discovered.

Aug. 1—Adam Langfrield stabbed James Fingleton with a bayonet. Indicted Sept. 27; tried March 8, 1871, and acquitted.

Aug. 3—Patrick Griffin stabbed George Johnson. Indicted Dec. 14; tried March 1, 1871; four years and three months' imprisonment.

Aug. 9—James Nolan shot Charles Wilson. Indicted Sept. 27; no further record.

Aug. 14—Margaret Dunn killed William Davis with a whiffle-tree. Indicted Sept. 27; tried Dec. 19; sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Aug. 16—Michael McAloon killed Thomas Shea with a broom-handle. Indicted Sept. 28; tried Jan. 17, 1871, and acquitted.

Aug. 18—Wm. Cavanagh stabbed John J. Kelly. Indicted Sept. 27, no further record.

Aug. 19—Frederick Daiken killed Dennis O'Brien with an ice-pick. Indicted Sept. 15; no further record.

Aug. 27—Patrick Matthews killed Hugh McCall with an ax. Indicted Sept. 15; tried Oct. 7; convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Aug. 28—Richard Allen shot Thomas Connolly. Not indicted.

Aug. 28—Thomas McCormick shot John Casey. Not indicted.

Aug. 29—Rodney W. Loak shot John Smith. Discharged by Coroner on verdict of jury.

Sept. 10—Valentine Brieckall shot Christopher Higgins. Indicted Sept. 27; tried Jan. 11, 1871; sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Sept. 16—John Quinn, principal, and Thomas McCarthy, accessory, killed David Reischer with a shovel. Indicted Sept. 19, tried Oct. 7; Quinn, fifteen years' imprisonment; McCarthy acquitted.

Sept. 18.—William Marsch shot Mary Vaughan Harestadt, and then committed suicide.

Sept. 26—Thomas Wiggins killed Joseph Flynn with an iron bar. Indicted Dec. 14, tried March 14, 1871; two years and four months' imprisonment.

Oct. 1—John Thomas shot Walter Johnson. Indicted Dec. 14; tried Dec. 28, and executed March 10, 1871.

Nov. 10.—Louis Frank and Martin Bogardus stabbed Frederick Schwartz. Indicted Jan. 4, 1871; tried June 23, and Frank sentenced to three years and six months' imprisonment.

Nov. 21.—George Woodward, Edward Jackson, and Robert Carey killed Ellen Surrick, by throwing her down a basement. Indicted Sept. 28; tried May 1, 1871, and acquitted.

Nov. 25.—Charles Freso killed Leonard Geigrich, by throwing him down stairs. Indicted Dec. 29; tried Oct. 3, 1871, and acquitted.

Nov. 27—William McNeven shot Edward Hines. Indicted Dec. 27; tried May 25, 1871; convicted and sentenced to be hung; granted new trial, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

Dec. 1—Unknown man shot Patrick Vaughan.

Dec. 3—Robert Guiles killed John Crossan with a tumbler. Discharged by Coroner on verdict of jury.

MURDERS IN 1871.

Jan. 2—Abraham Jones stabbed his wife, Mary. Indicted June 23; no further record.

Jan. 9—John Wright stabbed John Smith with a cutlass. Not indicted.

Jan. 25—"Reddy the Blacksmith," (William Varley,) shot James Haggerty. Not indicted.

March 3—Frank Wilson, as principal with Edward Farley, Jno. McCarthy, John Mahee, and Patrick Murray accessories, stabbed Thomas Brown. Indicted May 17; tried June 26; Wilson convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

March 5—Officer Patrick Tooney clubbed John Murphy, causing his death. Indicted March 15; tried April 19; convicted in fourth degree, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

March 5—Thomas Whalen shot Israel Schmidt. Indicted March 22; Whalen never arrested.

April 1—Unknown man killed John J. Casey.

April 4—John Borre killed his wife Annie. Indicted May 16; tried June 26; pleaded guilty; sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

April 10—Unknown man killed Victor Borer.

April 26—William Foster killed Avery D. Putnam, with a car-hook. Indicted May 2; tried May 25; convicted and sentenced to be hung July 14; stay of proceedings obtained, and case still pending.

May 16—William Rudd threw his wife Margaret out of a window. Indicted June 21; tried Oct. 21; acquitted on plea of insanity.

May 29—Lizzie Carroll killed two male infants by strangulation. Not indicted.

June 5—Antonio Arati killed Lyard Cararanto with a brick. Indicted June 26, 1872; no further record.

June 12—John Wall killed Patrick Cahill with a pitchfork. Indicted Sept. 12; tried Oct. 16; sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

June 16—Dr. James Conolly killed his daughters Agnes and Clara with a razor, and subsequently committed suicide.

June 16—John Farrell and James Moore fractured the skull of Bernard Leavey. Not indicted.

June 22—Michael Kenney alleged to have killed an unknown man. Indicted Oct. 9; tried April 24, 1872, and acquitted.

June 26—Joseph Ozab shot Peter McCann. Not indicted.

July 2—Michael Shay and William Quinn caused the death of John McFadyn. Indicted Aug. 13; no further record.

July 15—John O'Brien stabbed Charles Casey. Indicted Oct. 10; tried Nov. 13; convicted in third degree, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

July 15—Unknown man fractured the skull of Anthony Cromley.

July 26—John Dunphy killed Allen George Brown with a chair. Indicted Aug. 29; sent to the House of Refuge.

Aug. 1—William Mackin killed Luke Deignan with a base-ball bat. Not indicted.

Aug. 12—Unknown man killed Patrick McNamara.

Aug. 13—Patrick Butler caused the death of Jeremiah Maloney. Indicted Oct. 11; no further record.

Aug. 13—John Cullen stabbed Dennis O'Connor. Indicted Feb. 23, 1872; tried March 14; pleaded guilty; sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Aug. 23—Felix Dorsey cut the throat of his wife, Ellen, and subsequently committed suicide.

Aug. 27—James Gray killed James Cregan by a blow. Indicted Oct. 11; tried Nov. 17 and acquitted.

Aug. 27—James McCaully killed Agnes Reilly by a blow. Indicted Oct. 10 tried March 14, 1872; pleaded guilty; sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Sept. 1—James Valentine killed George Lee by a blow. Discharged by Coroner's jury.

Sept. 10—Thomas Murphy shot John McCauley. Indicted Feb. 22, 1872; Murphy not arrested.

Sept. 7—James McCaul stabbed John Schneider. Indicted Sept. 20; no further record.

Sept. 24—Daniel Foley stabbed John J. O'Brien. Indicted Oct. 12, plead guilty, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Sept. 24—Philip Winke stabbed Rudolph Wricherier. Indicted Oct. 1[illegible]; tried March 22; sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Oct. 7—Julius Steinman fractured the skull of his wife Julia—and subsequently committed suicide.

Oct. 9—Patrick Malone caused the death of Thomas O'Conor. Indicted Sept. 26, 1872; defendant's bail discharged May 3, 1872.

Oct. 29—Unknown man fractured the skull of John Rourke, causing death.

Nov. 25—Unknown man fractured the skull of an unknown woman, causing her death.

Nov. 19—Jeremiah Evans, principal, and Joseph Galvin, accessory, stabbed Roger Betts. Indicted Feb. 27, 1872; tried May 28; Evans sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Nov. 24—Unknown person cut the throat of a male child; body found in the river.

Dec. 3—Frank Egan killed Patrick Black by a blow. Not indicted.

Dec. 25—James McCartney fractured the skull of Edward Carroll. Indicted March 22, 1872; tried June 7, and acquitted.

MURDERS IN 1872.

Jan. 1—William H. Harris stabbed Samuel H. Hassen. Indicted Jan. 26; tried Feb. 15, and acquitted.

Jan. 6—Edward S. Stokes shot James Fisk, Jr. Indicted Jan. 12; awaiting second trial.

Jan. 9—Daniel M. Marrow, principal, and Vincent Triplet, accessory, fractured skull of Wm. Maas. Indicted Feb. 27; Triplet discharged by Judge Barrett on bail June 20, 1872; Marrow's bail discharged.

Jan. 25—Joseph Reck killed Victor Clemens with a beer glass. Indicted March 1.

Jan. 26—James Larkin shot John Murphy. Indicted May 16; discharged on his own recognizance Oct. 28.

Jan. 27—Henry Hepnes shot Herrman Hepnes and committed suicide.

Feb. 14—Hugh McGlorin killed Thomas Bell by a blow. Indicted March 12; tried April 5 and acquitted.

Feb. 15—James Costello stabbed John G. Glass. Indicted Feb. 29; tried April 19 and acquitted.

Feb. 20—Jno. Ferris killed Frank A. Baker by a blow. Discharged by Coroner's jury.

Feb. 22—Michael Rossa stabbed Giovanni Petrelli. Indicted April 8; tried May 30; convicted in third degree and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Feb. 26—George Lavery fractured the skull of Detective Philip Lambrecht. Indicted April 8; tried June 1, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

March 17—Justus Dunn stabbed Philip Calvert. Indicted May 17; tried June 14, and sentenced to one year.

March 18—Wm. Frevert stabbed Sophia Frebert. Acquitted by Coroner's jury.

March 18—An unknown person fractured the ribs of Elizabeth Pfeiffer, causing her death.

April 5—Fredk. Heggi poisoned with arsenic J. Siegiried. On the trial on Oct. 18 the jury disagreed; case still pending.

April 2—John F. Menken shot John Hallissey. Acquitted by Coroner's jury.

April 9—An unknown man died from compression of the brain.

April 17—David Murphy shot David Barry. Indicted May 15; tried and convicted June 27; sentenced to be hanged Aug. 2, 1872.

April 27—Nicholas Gallager killed Wm. Buran with a brick or stone missile. Indicted May 15; tried June 11; pleaded guilty and sentenced to one year.

April 28—James Burns shot John Halloran. Indicted May 22; tried July 11, and acquitted on ground of insanity.

May 4—John B. Mortimer stabbed Frank Smith. Indicted June 16; tried July 16; convicted and sentenced to three years.

May 10—An unknown man shot Chas. H. Phelps.

May 13—Dr. George R. Gyles produced an abortion on Mary A. Lowden. Indicted June 6; tried June 20; acquitted.

May 12—Christian Cordes shot Patrick Kiernan.

May 11—Patrick Clifford killed Mary Ann Gallagher by a kick in the abdomen. Indicted July 16; tried Oct. 23; convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and sentenced to two years.

May 20—Rudsie and Solomon Bernstein killed Sarah Marks. Discharged by Coroner.

May 26—An unknown man killed Martin Dremfl.

June 7—Richard C. Smith killed William Freeman. Discharged by Coroner.

June 8—John Smith and James Tully fractured the skull of Augustus Brown. Indicted Sept. 19; no further record.

June 9—John Connors, Martin Connors, John Clancy and Richard Aherns killed Wm. Morrisey. Indicted Sept. 20; no further record, except in the case of John Clancy, who was tried Oct. 16 and pleaded guilty; sentenced deferred.

June 9—Rocca Atella stabbed Daniel Donohue. Indicted Sept. 19; tried Oct. 21; pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four years; John Brown, who was arrested as an accessory, was acquitted.

June 13—Emil Andre shot his wife Leoni. Indicted Sept. 19; now on trial.

June 14—Aug. Wood stabbed Geo. Wood. Indicted Sept. 20; no further record.

June 3—Geo. Rose killed Jas. Burke with a hatchet. Indicted Sept. 24; no further record.

June 23—Carlo Maggiori shot Louis Margraf. Indicted July 16 for felonious assault, and subsequently died from wound received in the affray.

June 27—Thomas Cobb stabbed Margaret Cobb. Indicted Sept. 25; no further record.

July 5—Mary Elliott killed Mary J. Elliott by strangulation. Tried Aug. 6, found to be a lunatic, and sent to Asylum by order of the Court.

July 13—Jas. Finlon stabbed Jas. Cloonan. Indicted Sept. 24; no further record.

July 21—Nicholas White shot Jas. Smith. Indicted Aug. 13; no further record.

July 22—Jacob Bendir stabbed Matthew Burke. Indicted Sept. 20; no further record.

July 23—Jas. Lamb stabbed Mark McDonald. Indicted Sept. 25; no further record.

July 29—Timothy Collins killed Patrick Bramff with a pitcher. Case not yet acted upon.

Aug. 15—Mark Flannagan stabbed his wife Catherine. Indicted Sept. 18; no further record.

Aug. 15.—Joseph Dykes killed his wife Margaret by kicking. Indicted Sept. 25; no further record.

Sept. 1—Wm. J. Sharkey shot Robt. S. Dunn. Indicted Sept. 20; no further record.

Sept. 10—Thomas Farrell killed Horatio Seymour. Indicted Sept. 26; no further record.

Sept. 14—Daniel Perkins shot Edward Wellington. Discharged by Coroner.

Sept. 18—Timothy and Garrett Landios stabbed Joseph Bennett. Case not yet acted upon.

Sept. 18—Arthur Quinn stabbed Martin Stamford. Case not yet acted upon.

Sept. 30—Patrick Leavy killed his wife Sarah by a blow with a saw. Sent to lunatic asylum.

Nov. 2—John Scannell shot Thomas Donoghue. Case not yet acted upon.

STARTLING FACTS FROM THE RECORD.

An analysis of this list shows that 139 cases of homicide appear upon the records since the 1st of January, 1870. In six of these cases the murderers committed suicide immediately after the murder, and there was of course an end of these cases. In ten cases the prisoners were discharged by the Coroners, as the evidence did not justify holding them for trial. In twelve cases the offense was committed by persons unknown who have never been discovered, and in two others the assassins, although known, have never been arrested, and in one case the prisoner died of wounds after his arrest. Substracting these cases, and there are 118 left, which have been sent to the District-Attorney for disposition. Of this number, one has been sent to the House of Refuge, two to the Lunatic Asylum, and sixty-one have been brought to trial, of which number seventeen were acquitted and forty-four convicted, but two of the latter have been awarded new trials. Of the others convicted, two have been executed, four sentenced to be hung, but are awaiting the decision of appeals, three have been sentenced to States Prison for life, one for fifteen years, and the others for terms below seven years. In sixteen cases indictments have never been found; in eleven others the accused have been indicted, but not brought to trial, and three appear to have been discharged on bail after indictment. There now remain sixteen cases of those sent to the District-Attorney, in which there is no record whatever, and the fact constitutes the one insoluble problem of the records. All the rest of our murderers have been accounted for in some way, however unsatisfactory, but these sixteen are absolutely missing. They appear upon the Coroner's books as having been sent to the District-Attorney, but no trace of them can be found afterward. But this absence of all results is only an aggravation of the offense in the results we have in nearly all the other cases. The rule appears to be established by the judicial record that the taking of human life is to be followed by not more than three years restraint in State Prison, as even that moderate term will be found to be below the average of the sentences.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE RECORD.

These facts are significant as showing why murder is so prevalent in this City. The record now for the first time published proves conclusively, as has long been suspected, that the chances of punishment for the crime are very remote, and that any one feeling inclined to indulge in homicide is justified in expecting that he will escape with, at the worst, some merely nominal penalty. One of those lawyers who are chiefly employed in these murder cases not long since assured a TIMES reporter that he could get almost any one charged with murder clear of severe penalty, and he admitted that himself and his class were responsible for the numerous homicides, because of the skill and persistence with which they used the technicalities of the law in favor of their clients. It has come to be generally understood among the ruffianly classes that "hanging is played out," and although Reynolds, who first made the phrase notorious, was mistaken as to himself, his fate was only an exception to prove a general rule. Nobody of brutal instincts hesitates to commit murder because of fear of the consequences, and the exhibit now made of what becomes of our murderers, shows how fully they have been justified by the facts, and how intimately they are acquainted with the secrets of the administration of justice in this City.

THE TURF.

Col. McDaniel's Challenge.

The challenge recently issued by Col. McDaniel has caused much unfavorable comment in turf circles, and has induced the Colonel to make some further explanations, as follows:

"Since the publication of my challenge last week I deem it necessary to make some further explanations as to the conditions of the match. All three races are to be accepted and to be play or pay, or half forfeit, at the option of the parties accepting. The three races to be run between the 15th day of July and last day of September, 1873, over the Saratoga Course, New-York, not less than one week to intervene between each race. As some have said the terms of the match do not prevent me from adding any number of new horses to my stable, I will say that I will run the three races with my stable of horses as at present composed, and name my horses now, providing the parties accepting the match will do the same. The uncertainty of race-horses is such that I am unwilling to give the parties accepting the match the right to pick and purchase from the entire world new horses, while I limit myself to those now owned by me. I simply claim the same privileges as my opponents, although I do not expect to run anything outside of my stable as at present composed, and may run one horse for the three events.

I leave the match open until the 1st day of January, 1873, and any one wishing to accept the match to run the three races will please address me through the office of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, where I will meet him or them and make the necessary arrangements for the races."

Col. McDaniel thus admits that race-horses are uncertain, and that he is unwilling to give parties accepting his challenge a chance equal to his own. He certainly claims more privileges than he is willing to give his opponents, although he emphatically says to the contrary. The whole matter can be very easily presented to the average turfman. The Colonel can pick from his stable, to name at the post, Harry Bassett, Abdel Kooree, Tubman, Joe Daniels, and Hubbard, all horses of great speed and well-won reputations. There is no stable in the country that presents the same collective array of "speed," and turfmen like Mr. Sanford, who could only rely upon one horse (Monarchist) to meet with the Colonel's champions, would be foolhardy indeed to run the risk of incurring a heavy forfeit. Therefore, we are not surprised that many of our leading turfmen who have been approached on the subject, merely smile and shrug their shoulders. It would be more to the purpose for the McDaniel interest to make a plain issue, and offer to match Harry Bassett, or any one of the other horses composing the stable, against any one horse in the country, and then he would receive numerous responses. The challenge in its present form practically amounts to nothing, for nothing can come of it. Col. McDaniel has achieved the success which he deserves, and which no one begrudges him; but the so-called challenge he has issued certainly injures him in the estimation of those who have ever regarded him as one of the most liberal-minded and ablest of our turfmen.

A Minister's Tour Through the Fourth Ward.

"The Universal Brotherhood of Mankind" was the subject of a discourse by Rev. Wm. H. Boole, at the Seventeenth-street M. E. Church last evening. Mr. Boole impressed upon his hearers the importance of the doctrine that we are all of one common family. He said that there was too much reluctance by the church to work among the wicked and degraded. Christ touched the leper to cure him, and it was the duty of the Christian to take those who live in wretchedness in the slums, and raise them from their degradation. Mr. Boole gave his congregation a sketch of a tour he had recently made through the Fourth Ward, beginning at 11 P. M. Starting from the Home for Women in Water-street, between Peck-slip and Dover-street, he had entered five places on the block. One of them was a rum-shop with a stage at the rear, where low and cheap performances were given, three of the places were cellars, where an average of thirty people lived and died; another was a rum-shop on the corner of Dover and Water streets, in all of which men and women drank and smoked. In the corner store barrel after barrel of rum was drank during the year, yet there were people in the neighborhood who averred that in ten years they had never seen a barrel of liquor carried into the place. The poisonous stuff was manufactured on the premises. Two girls had dropped dead at the bar drinking it. Opposite John Allen's old place in Water-street was a cellar where boarders were kept. He was in there. Against its slimy walls were bunks for sleepers. What he took to be a bundle of rags in one corner, he found to be an aged woman, who paid five cents per night to sleep on a bundle of straw. Mothers, with their babes, were there, and when he asked one of them if she loved her dirty child, he found she had all a mother's heart. He visited Slaughter-house Point, and penetrated into Murderer's-alley, where only two persons can walk abreast. A dilapidated building stood in the alley, where those who fled from the Police took refuge and escaped capture. He entered the "Flag of Our Union," a dance-house, where 120 men and women were dancing, drinking, smoking, and cursing, and he had been into a building where 1,000 men, women, and children lived crowded together. If his information was correct, policemen and Police Captains made money out of many of the brothels in this district. Deny it they can, but proofs are brought forward to substantiate the charge. He proposed, as a cure for this moral disease of the community, an earnest and persistent spread of the Gospel. Police Commissioners of integrity should be appointed for the co-operation suggested, men who could not be bought, and above suspicion, but the church should build houses of worship in the slums and send the Gospel and an army of workers to cause the necessary reformation.

The Huntington Mystery Still Unsolved—Action of Citizens.

Charles G. Kelsey, who was mobbed, and tarred and feathered at Huntington, Long Island, on the night of the 4th inst., is still missing, and every circumstance points to the probability of his death. His family have neither seen nor heard from him since the night of the outrage. His bloody shirt, necktie, and boot were discovered on the beach leading to Lloyd's Neck. If he were living, it is held more than probable that some one in the vicinity would have seen him.

Further, it is the opinion of competent physicians that he could not have lived for twenty-fours in the condition in which he was left by his brutal captors. Persons who saw the operation, but who did not dare to interfere with the dozen disguised and hooded men who performed it, assert that coating after coating of hot tar was applied to his person, with alternate layers of feathers and wool, until his body was apparently some four feet across.

A number of the law-abiding citizens of the place have determined to take the case into their own hands, and have placed ample funds at the disposal of a committee, with the purpose of making a complaint against and to procure the arrest, examination, and, if possible, the conviction and punishment of all those concerned in the outrage. It is understood, also, that there is to be an immediate organized search made for the body of the missing man. Excitement runs high in the village.

Probable Murder on the West Side.

On Thursday evening Anthony Eaton, a middle-aged man, residing in Greenpoint, stood on a street corner on Eighth-avenue to look at the target excursion parade of the Eleventh-avenue Volunteers. A crowd of roughs and thieves blocked up the sidewalks on both sides. As Mr. Eaton was about walking on, he was struck on the back of the head, knocked down, and robbed of his valise, containing money and other valuables. Officer Connolly, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested James Fitzpatrick, in whose possession the valise was found. Fitzpatrick was taken before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, next day, and was committed for trial. On Saturday Officer Connolly arrested John Lynn, who is supposed to have struck the blow, and took him to Jefferson Market yesterday. The officer went to Mr. Eaton's residence, in Greenpoint, to notify him of the arrest of his assailant, and bring him to the City to make a complaint. He found Mr. Eaton in bed suffering from the wound, which the doctor in attendance says may prove fatal. Lynn was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

Movements of War Vessels.

The United States steam-ship Albany arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard Saturday from Quarantine, and being unfit for service it is reported will be sold with the Guerriere. The Kansas is also at the yard repairing, and will sail when ready on the Nicaragua expedition. The steam-ship Portsmouth has received her sailing orders, and will leave on Tuesday for the Isthmus of Darien. The Ossipee, lately from Rio Janeiro, will be towed from the Battery to the Navy-yard to-morrow, and will be put out of commission. The vessel lost 130 men through desertion on her passage home, they having deserted at the ports she called at.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the [illegible] of August Shultz, Nos. 423 and 425 West Fifty-third-street, causing $5,000 damage to stock and building; insured for $4,000.

A meeting of German journeymen cabinet-makers was held at the Casino, in Houston-street, yesterday, for the purpose of taking action to form a Co-operative Furniture Insurance Association.

Michael Smith, aged forty-four, residing at No. 651 East Thirteenth-street, was found yesterday at his residence sick and destitute. His friends procured a carriage to take him to Bellevue Hospital, but he died on the way.

Mary Farrell, aged thirty-one, of Jersey City, was found at the corner of Grand-street and South Fifth-avenue yesterday, suffering from a fractured leg, which she stated was received by being kicked by some unknown man. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Last evening Mary Sauter, aged thirty-two, of No. 15 Chrystie-street, quarreled with an unknown woman at the above-named premises, when the strange woman struck Mrs. Sauter across the wrist with a lager-bier glass, severing an artery. Mary was attended by Dr. Saville, and her assailant escaped.

Henry Rush, aged eighteen, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer Beekman, of the Special Service Squad, charged with having stolen a gold watch, valued at $250, from John McDonnell, of No. 280½ Bowery, and sold it for $20. Rush was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to the Tombs to-day.

Rev. Oscar Hugo, who is soon to return to his native Hungary, lectures this evening for the last time in New-York, in Bedford-street M. E. Church. Subject: "Rome's encroachments on American Institutions, the Bible and the public schools in particular." Everybody is invited to attend free.

On Saturday evening, a boy named Murphy went into the dry-goods store of John McKeon, No. 936 Third-avenue, and stole a roll of beaver cloth, which he gave to Susan Maxwell, who was waiting outside for him. Both were arrested, and were yesterday committed in the Yorkville Police Court for trial.

Samuel Jacobs, aged twenty-four, of No. 144 Delancey-street, yesterday afternoon, fell out of the third-story window of No. 53 Greene-street, and, striking on the glass roof of the rear extension, broke through into the store below. In the fall Jacobs fractured his right arm and leg. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital for proper treatment.

During a quarrel, last evening, at the corner of Delancey and Cannon streets, James Boyle, aged thirteen, residing at No. 323 Delancey-street, was stabbed in the hip by Edward McBride, and severely wounded. Boyle was attended by Police Surgeon Saville, and taken to his home. McBride was arrested and locked up at the Delancey-street Police Station.

BROOKLYN.

John Gaffey and Thomas Price were yesterday arrested as witnesses of the fatal assault made upon Peter Cannon by James Sweeny, at No. 359 Hicks-street, on Monday last, and which resulted in Cannon's death on Friday night.

The reported explosion of gas at the Navy-yard on Saturday was a mere sensation, a leak only in a gas-pipe having been discovered, and the vapor, being ignited by the person in search of the escape, slightly scorched the whitewash on the adjacent beam. There was no explosion, nor was even a pane of glass broken in the building.

Dennis O'Brien and Thomas McCool on Saturday night occupied the same room at No. 2 Elizabeth-street. During the night, McCool got up, and stole from O'Brien's clothing $120 in United States notes, with which he made his escape. O'Brien yesterday morning reported his loss to the police, who are now in search of the thief.

LONG ISLAND.

A little girl, about nine years old, daughter of George Offer, of Shelter Island, while playing near the wind-mill, on Friday last, was struck by one of the mill-arms and fatally injured, a portion of her scalp being torn off from the forehead to the back of the head.

On the 10th of September last, Mr. Jas. A. Spillet, a news agent residing at Jamaica, had a horse and wagon, valued at $500, stolen from his premises by one of his news boys named Wm. O'Keef. On Saturday the horse was found in Grand-street, New-York, and the thief was arrested.

The Court of Appeals, on Tuesday last, reversed the order of the Supreme Court and the Surrogate of Queens County in the matter of opening the probate of John Kellum's will to admit further testimony. This decision allows the admission of the testimony sought to be given by the counsel of Mr. Hiram Kellum after the will had been admitted to probate.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Clifton, has returned from his transatlantic trip, after an absence of six months.

Yesterday Officer Romer picked up upon the beach, at Tompkinsville, the body of a female child, which was taken to Police Head-quarters, Stapleton, and Coroner Lea notified.

To-morrow Messrs. Wood, Bradley, and Greenfield, Supervisors of Richmond County, will meet at Richmond for the purpose of fixing and settling the accounts of the county officials. They intend holding weekly and, if necessary, daily sessions, so as to settle up all of their business before the close of the session.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Presbytery of Jersey City has recently issued its annual report. The total number of ruling elders in the church is 102, and the total number of churches twenty-six. The number of communicants in the churches is estimated at 3,648, and the number of pupils in the Sabbath-schools 4,392.

The dead body of Sarah Murphy was found yesterday on the floor of a room occupied by her in the house No. 75 Adams-street, Newark. On Saturday night a Mrs. Farley came to see Mrs. Murphy, but, as the former was intoxicated, Mrs. Murphy tried to persuade her to go away. She went out, and returned shortly with a bottle of whisky. Yesterday Mrs. Murphy was found dead, and the Coroner will investigate the matter.

Personal.

Viscount de Noue, of France; Samuel Hooper, M. C., of Boston, and J. A. Garfield, M. C., of Ohio, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana; Judge R. P. Ranney, of Cleveland, and Judge R. Hitchcock, of Painesville, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Major A. H. Sibley, of Superior, and Capt. Frank Herlford, of West Virginia, are at the New-York Hotel. Dr. H. E. Jones of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. S. F. Phillips, of Raleigh, N. C., and Dr. J. R. Appleton, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. B. Fair, of West Virginia; Hon. W. C. Lebenstein, of Leavenworth, Kan., and Col. J. P. Hale, of West Virginia, are at the Grand Central Hotel. E. B. Sherman, of Utica, is at the St. James Hotel.

Proposed Reduction of County Expenses.

Mr. Michael J. Kelly, Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, has forwarded to the Controller an estimate of the amount needed for the proper maintenance of the clerks and attendants on the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the ensuing year. Mr. Kelly estimates that the work of the Department can be done by competent persons at an expense of not more than $13,800. The amount expended for the same work in 1871 was the modest sum of $57,700. Appropriated, (and will be expended,) in 1872, the sum of $24,400. Mr. Kelly's estimate shows a saving, as compared with 1872, of $10,600; and a saving, as compared with 1817, of $43,900.

[Advertisement.]

F. E. Smith & Co.'s Crushed White Wheat is winning high praise with the educated, refined, intelligent, and practical, who know that health is first to be considered; hence dyspeptics, and those who require very nourishing and easy digesting food, use crushed wheat of the above firm—Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

"Harsh, wrinkled skin regains the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. It is fresh, pure, and sweet.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Frank Gibson, Wm. Fulton, H. Smelair, J. L. Penfield, Mrs. Wilson, Miss S. Ashley, Lieut. Wm. Arthur, United States Army, Lieut. C. A. H. McCauly, United States Army, James Haggerty, John Nugent, Prof. Anderson and wife, Henry Anderson, Wm. Hopkins, E. Hopkins, Charles Christopher, Mrs. J. Smith, John Wilson, P. Dorris, and 42 enlisted men Company K, Third United States Artillery, and 2 laundresses.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:58 | Sun sets......4:35 | Moon rises..1:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:17 | Gov. Island.4:06 | Hell Gate....5:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Nov. 24.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen Nov. 10, via Southampton 12th, at 10 P. M., with mdse. and 627 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arr. at Sandy Hook 11½ P. M. Nov. 23. Up to Sunday, Nov. 17, had moderate weather, light W. and N. winds; night of 17th, were overtaken by a cyclone, beginning from S. W. and blowing with its greatest velocity from W. N. W. to N. W.; had to lay to, on account of the heavy sea running, for 18 hours; weather since then moderate, with strong winds from S. W. to W. N. W.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Nov. 21, with merchandise and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Nov. 16, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard steam-ship Co.

Bark Westbury, (of London,) Cook, Amoy July 25, with tea to Morewood & Co. Passed E. of the Philippine Islands, and through the Gilolo passage, and out through Allas Straits; Aug. 27, 33 ds. out, experienced very strong S. W. monsoons in the Pacific Ocean and southerly and S. E. winds in the Java Sea. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 30; crossed the equator Oct. 28, in lon. 38 W., having had very light S. E. trades.

Bark Albion, (Norw.) Larsen, Antwerp 53 ds., with mdse to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the southern passage, and had moderate weather; was 12 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Spalckhaven, Curacoa 24 ds., with skins, &c., to Devals & Co. From lat. 30 N. to Hatteras had strong N. N. W. winds; thence fine weather. Left brig Curacoa for New-York in 8 ds.

Schr. Lillian M. Warren, Pickering, Rockland, with lime, for Newark. While passing through Hell Gate, 24th inst., at 8 A. M., ran ashore on the Nigger Heads, causing the vessel to leak; was hauled off by the steam-tug Unit, and will probably have to remain at New-York for repairs.

Schr. Staten Islander, Hammond, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate McClintock, McClintock, Rockland, with lime for Newark.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. General Grant, Johnson, Rockland, with lime, for Norfolk.

Schr. Samuel C. Crocker, Tripp, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Althea Franklin, Allen, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Minnesota, Phinney, Wareham, for Rondout.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnett, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Lucy D. Hall, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Winged Racer, ——, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. & M. Merriman, Fox, Portland, Conn.

Schr. H. A. Hayden, Green, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton, for Rondout.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Dimmock, New-Bedford.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Edwin Irwin, Bailey, Providence.

Schr. Storm Petrel, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Free Wind, Frisbie, Fall River.

Schr. Nahab, Cheney, Newport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Arr. steamers Wm. Crane, from Norfolk; Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia, and Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 24—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York, and schrs. John Shay, from Philadelphia, and George Washington, from Baracoa. Sld. brig Rosita, for Barcelona.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 24.—Arr. ship La Gloire, from Liverpool; barks New Republic, from New-York, and Abbie N. Franklin, from Amsterdam; schr. Dennis Eddy, from New-York.

Cld. schr. Rosalie, for Harbor Island.

Sld. bark Bios, for Buenos Ayres; schr. White Wing, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 23—10 o'clock A. M.—Arr. brigs M. C. Haskell, from Bangor, for Washington; Milwaukee, from Milbridge, for Providence; schrs. J. J. Spencer, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Sarah B., Machias, from New-York; B. F. Lowell, from Weymouth, for Charleston; Annie Megee, from Boston, for Newburn, N. C.; Mary Lymeburner, Bangor, for Newport.

Wrecking schr. Mary J., with a cargo from the schr. Ella F. Crowell, is ashore on Succonessett Shoal. Returned schrs. John McAdam and Seguin.

Sld. schrs. Admiral, Helen M. Woodward, Abbie Frankfort, E. A. Stevens, General Howard, L. W. Hammun, Jennie N. Haddel, Paul P. Keller, James H. Moore, John M. Fiske, Laura Breed, and B. F. Lowell.

Wind—W. N. W., fresh and clear.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 21, by bark Westbury, in Gillolo passage, spoke ship Jubilee, (Br.,) from Manila, for London. 17 ds. out; same date, was in company with bark Grenadier, (Br.,) from ——, for ——; Aug. 27, in Java Sea, spoke whaling bark Kathleen, with 240 barrels of sperm-oil, all well; Sept. 30, off the Cape, ship Vistula, (Fr.,) from Mauritius, for Nantes; Oct. 2, lat. 32 47 S., lon. 13 59 E., ship Westward, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London, 48 ds. out; Nov. 10, lat. 21 41 N., lon. 64 58 W., bark Cambridge, (Br.,) from Trinidad, for Dublin, 8 ds. out; Nov. 15, lat. 27 25 N., lon. 67 21, bark Laura, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-Bedford, 42 ds. out.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN-ST.
FINE BRONZES.

BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCK SETS, IN GREAT VARIETY. BRONZE MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
CARD RECEIVERS, WITH GREEN AND GOLD ORNAMENTATION, INK-STANDS, &c., AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SMALL BRONZES.
VIENNA AND ENGLISH GILT BRONZES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PARIAN GROUPS.
BUSTS, STATUETTES, AND CENTER-PIECES, FROM COPELAND, MINTON AND WEDGEWOOD.
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BEST ENGLISH CUTLERY
RODGERS' POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.
IVORY AND STAG-MOUNTED CARVERS IN CASES FOR PRESENTATION.
NUT-CRACKS AND PICKS, IN CASES, WITH IVORY AND PEARL MOUNTINGS.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
RUSSIA LEATHER BELTS AND SHOPPING-BAGS FOR LADIES, DISPATCH AND TOILET CASES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, TRAVELING-BAGS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, WRITING-DESKS, HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES, WORK-BOXES, JEWEL CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, &c., &c.

OPERA-GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE AND FRESH STOCK.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SEVEN PER CENT.
REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
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ARE NOW OPENING A VERY CHOICE STOCK OF
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FINE FANCY GOODS
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STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the generative organs a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

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Is now receiving an elegant assortment of
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S
STERLING SILVER-WARE,
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The Gorham Company is pre-eminently distinguished for their artistic designs and ornamentation, fine workmanship, and the purity of their silver. Their great facilities for manufacturing enable them to produce Sterling Silver that cannot be approached in utility, beauty, and price. An examination is respectfully requested.
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Have manufactured expressly for the present season a Splendid Variety of
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&c., &c., &c.,
Adapted to Comfort.
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RICH FURNITURE COVERINGS,
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ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
FRENCH AND GERMAN
TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
ALL SIZES.
SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
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Tickets Now or Never.
$100,000 for $10.

On this day, Nov. 25, by order of Gov. Bramlette, all agents in New-York and everywhere else close sales of tickets for Kentucky Library Gift Concert at Louisville, Dec. 7. Only 100,000 tickets issued, and only scattering numbers left. Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50. Money in bank to pay all gifts. Any ticket may, but one in every hundred must, draw a gift.

LIST OF GIFTS DISTRIBUTED BY LOT AT CONCERT.
ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, $100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT, - - - - 50,000

1 Cash Gift	$25,000	4 Cash Gifts	$2,000 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	20 Cash Gifts	900 each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	21 Cash Gifts	800 each
1 Cash Gift	9,000	25 Cash Gifts	700 each
1 Cash Gift	8,000	35 Cash Gifts	600 each
1 Cash Gift	7,000	45 Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	50 Cash Gifts	400 each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	60 Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	100 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	612 Cash Gifts	100 each

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TIFFANY & CO.,
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NOW EXHIBIT, AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING THEIR
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THE
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BRONZES, ENAMELS, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS.
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PORCELAIN, POTTERY, GLASS, FANCY GOODS.
THE STOCK IS VERY MUCH LARGER THAN THEY HAVE BEFORE OFFERED, AND EMBRACES MANY NOVELTIES AND NEW KINDS OF GOODS.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
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OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
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At the Lowest Possible Prices.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
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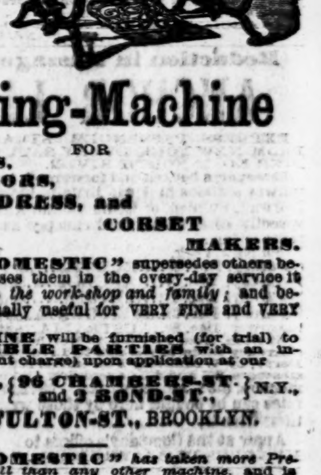

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FOR MEN AND BOYS.
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Pronounced by the First Musical Talent, Seminaries, the Press, &c., the
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